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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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TO FIGHT TOBIN.

AN ADDRESS

To the Members, Readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, and Sympathizers in Wisconsin.

The Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin entered the political arena in 1896, and has in all that time been both energetic and relentless in its determination to do its part in the overthrow of capitalism. Its attacks upon political and economic fakirs have borne good results, and it is due to its aggressiveness that the capitalists of this State were compelled to find something that would take away the rebellious and revolutionary instincts that were accumulating in the hearts of the proletariat, due to the agitation of the S. L. P., and this something was found when Berger & Co. organized the Social Democracy of Wisconsin.

With a lot of fakirs to enlist in its ranks this band of freaks found ready timber upon which to build a rotten platform; yet, in spite of this fact, the S. L. P. has built a foundation in this State that can withstand all the storms and tempests that may come along by virtue of the capitalist lickspittles and hirelings—a foundation that has been unshakable for the past six years, and one upon which we bank all our future hopes. It is in view of these conditions that the Wisconsin State Committee will next fall put forth one of the best campaigns in the history of the party in this State.

At the last regular meeting of the Wisconsin State Committee, held on August 7th, it was decided to send one of its own members through the State for a period of not less than four weeks. This is due to the flattering report of our State organizer, who has made tremendous inroads upon the "full dinner pail" followers and the admirers of a "bust the trust" Bryan. A good many of these same followers have had their eyes opened and now see their material interest for the first time. The agitation as conducted by the Wisconsin State Committee and Section Milwaukee within the last six weeks has been attended with very gratifying results, and more of the party's literature has been sold during that period than in the last four years.

We write this in order to show the Comrades everywhere that if they wish to be successful in their agitation, attain tangible results at the polls and be capable of organizing, they must develop their own speakers and agitators. This has been the most serious drawback that the Wisconsin State Committee has experienced at all times. Now since we have developed several speakers who are capable of addressing an audience from two to two and a half hours, we are in an assured fact. We, therefore, ask the Comrades and friends of the fighting S. L. P. in the State to watch and wait for the time when our "young hussar" will be sent forth upon his mission to sound to the working class the tocsin of emancipation from wage slavery. Let all Comrades be prepared to assist him whenever they are called upon to do so. The dates and cities that he will visit on his tour will be made known in the near future.

The Wisconsin State Convention will be held Saturday, August 30th; hall to be announced in next issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Therefore, Comrades, do not let your interest lag and think the Wisconsin State Committee can do it all for we cannot. We need the earnest support of every member, and each one should "dare to do his duty" as he understands it in accordance with the constitution of the S. L. P. Reports of the activity of the S. L. P. in Wisconsin will be found in these columns every week, so as to show you just what progress has been made. If every Comrade will put his shoulder to the wheel he can inspire others by his example, and success will crown his every effort.

Yours for the S. L. P.
The Wisconsin State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.
John Vierthaler, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, O., AGITATION.

Section Cleveland will hold open air agitation meetings during the month of August.

August 14.—Wilson and Broadway.
August 16.—West Side market; post-office.
August 20.—Wilson and St. Clair.
August 21.—Wilson and Broadway.
August 23.—West Side market; public square.
August 27.—Wilson and St. Clair.
August 28.—Wilson and Broadway.
August 30.—West Side market; public square.

Good speakers.

JAMES MATTHEWS, Organizer.

P. O. Box 95.

STATE COMMITTEES AND SECTIONS, ATTENTION!

State Committees and Sections are urged to make definite reports as to the tour of Comrade James Connolly, representative of the I. S. R. P., and enable the N. E. C. to fully settle the itinerary. Reports were to be made by August 1st, yet but few of the State Committees have been heard from.

It is necessary to give ample time to Sections having the first dates to get out printing and otherwise properly prepare for the meeting.

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y
For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

24 New Beede street, New York City.

THE CORONATION.

A Scotch Proletarian View of Edward VII.

If proof were required for such an obvious fact as the hollowness and decadence of modern capitalist society, it has certainly been thrust upon the people with overwhelming cogency in the absolutely loathsome servility and crawling adulation, which have emanated from the bourgeoisie, and those sections of society where bourgeois opinion is dominant, towards the little corpulent man who is the royal head of the capitalist state of Great Britain. This class which entered upon its conquering career with the defiant boast of its champion, the regicide Danton: "The Kings threaten us, we hurl at their feet as gage of battle the head of a King"; which has de-throned and done to death more than one monarch in the days of youth and revolutionary energy, now in the days of its old age and dotage when the tramp of the militant proletariat is borne upon their rears, creep for shelter upon the steps of the throne and cover their faces with the skirts of the royal robe to hide from view the ugly phantoms of approaching doom. And of such a class, moribund with the icy fear of death at its heart, our present sovereign is a worthy king and head. He is sprung from a long line of sires, whose history were it presented to the public with the royal titles omitted and all customary "loyal" associations cut off, would be regarded as the veriest thieves' calendar that ever was penned. When we reflect that (in name at least) the sole claim of this man to the sceptre of Britain is his descent from such an ancestry as this, and further that his claim has been and is rapturously supported by the capitalist class of Great Britain, the moral rotteness of the existing system is brought vividly before our eyes.

It is not merely upon the ancestry and personal character of the king, however, that the worker bases his opposition to the Coronation and its vomit. Were Edward "as chaste as ice and as pure as snow"; were he as excellent as Alfred is said to have been, or as pious and just as Louis IX, the position would be still the same. The class conscious worker mentally emancipated from the bringling incubus of bourgeois superstition and bourgeois prejudice looks beneath the surface, beneath the appearance of things and attacks monarchy as a principle together with the fabric of social oppression of which it is the copingstone. Head of a capitalist state, of a government whose sole aim is the maintenance of the continued robbery, murder and torture of the working class, our capitalist king stands out as clearly in the minds of the proletariat as his natural and permanent foe, as does the president of a capitalist republic in the case of the worker there. This primary difference, however, is to be noticed between a capitalist monarchy and a capitalist republic, that whereas with the victory of the militant working class and the accomplishment of the social revolution the latter will be merely transformed and used as the instrument of public good, just as it had previously been used for the maintenance of capitalist predominance—on the other hand, the emancipation of the working class necessarily implies the abolition of the former. Delenda est Carthago. Monarchy or any other non-elective office or position is an insult to the sovereignty of the people. It is a nucleus round which the forces of reaction and counter-revolution may gather and consequently it is the very citadel of capital in times of revolutionary energy, as at present. Therefore the class conscious worker at the coronation or other monarchical functions stands erect beneath the folds of the red flag, with head covered and neck unbowed, with revolutionary dignity, proudly, defiantly, disloyal. Beneath the royal sceptre, beneath the sway of this capitalist king, a system of society flourishes, and is perpetuated, where robbery, foul wrong and cruel outrage are not mere accidents or exceptional occurrences but the normal state of affairs, bound up with its very constitution, as a necessary and permanent condition. The worker divorced from the implements of toil and the means of life, is forced to work for a subsistence wage while the proceeds of his labor are flung by the capitalist exploiter, and that competition may force the wage to the low water mark of the bare subsistence level, a permanent unemployed and starving reserve is required as a necessary element in the capitalist system. And should the proletariat grow restive and seek to improve his lot by strike or other method, hired ruffians and professional murderers, the royal constabulary and the "soldiers of the King" will be sent to administer those sovereign remedies which the king has ever at hand for social distress, the bullet, the bayonet and the baton—so recently applied at Hull, Grimsby and Featherstone. These are the glories of Edward's bourgeois monarchy, the products of the past and earnest for the future—The pale anæmic wreck, drained of blood and life and happiness in the factory hell or sweatshops; the prostitute driven to the streets by economic pressure to gain for a few years a miserable and loathsome life, terminating in a shameful and early death; the homeless homes of the workers—the sordid squalor of the slums and the garish glitter and ghastly hilarity of the gin palace where for an hour or so the worker seeks refuge in delirious mirth or sordid stupefaction from the

miserable reality; the constant fear of lack of work or illness with its concomitant misery and starvation; dark spectres which flit over and anon across the life of the proletariat like bats in the gloaming; children who in the midst of their childhood are aged with care and hunger; men brutalized and women unsexed; lives wasted and possibilities of happiness lost; a class writhing for ages in a bath of pain. For these and a thousand fold more miseries and evils, greater than pen can record we offer to Capital and Capital's King the guerdon of a hatred, bitter and undying.

But the end is high at hand. No one has been more careful to avoid flattery of the worker than the Socialist. While the capitalist daubed them over with lies we have been truthful, honest and candid to our brothers, not sparing to criticize and condemn faults and stimulate to activity. Often have we been discouraged and disheartened by the follies and illusions that have for a time taken possession of their minds. Yet in our class we have a real and living faith and trust. We know that through error and confusion it is working its way towards the path which alone leads to its emancipation. Many tread that path, even now the number is being swelled by recruits.

Courage, despondent brother! We the proletariat, the despised, the robbed and the downtrodden, bearing the fardels of a hard and bitter life, have none the less the glorious role of the builders of the New City, the commonweal of the future. Away! kingly! Hie you home and set your house in order. Soon we the workers shall come to visit your palace and on the topmost turret we shall raise the red flag of the Socialist Republic—J. C. M., in "The Socialist Monthly," Edinburgh, Scotland.

M'TIER NOMINATED.

Section Roanoke, Va., Chooses Him For Congress—Campaign Opened.

[Special to the Daily People.]
Roanoke, Va., Aug. 10.—At a regular meeting of Section Roanoke, I was honored with their nomination as candidate for Congress from the sixth district of our State.

At that meeting we all had the pleasure of meeting Comrade George Seymour from Schenectady, New York. For my own part, I was doubly glad to meet Comrade Seymour, from the fact that we were both raised within three miles of each other in our native home of Scotland.

Comrade Seymour is putting electric cranes in the machine shops of the N. & W. Railway, in this city, and will probably be with us two months. Section Roanoke, taking advantage of his presence amongst us, opened up their campaign last night at the corner of our busiest street. Although it had rained until a few minutes before our meeting, and threatened all during the time our meeting was in progress, yet we had, all through, a very earnest and attentive audience of between 200 and 300 people. Comrade Seymour did nobly, and the telling points in his address were heartily received and applauded by his crowd.

We had just one little incident of note during the meeting and that was when two snipes of workmen, Democratic ward heelers, sought to disturb the meeting by interjecting national prejudice, claiming that Socialists were all foreigners, but my stars! The way in which Comrade Seymour handled them was out of sight. And his audience enjoyed it fully.

However, in reply to one of their sneering remarks, Comrade Seymour retorted that he had heard a jackass bray before and that he now recognized its voice again. At the mention of the word jackass one of our bluecoated lackies of capitalism, who were around the crowd, marched up and demanded our comrade to come down off the box or he would arrest him. We asked him what for. He said for using vulgar language on the street. We laughed in his face and Comrade Downey told him to go way back. I told him that we were exercising our rights as free citizens in holding this meeting and that it was his duty to see that we were not disturbed, and to arrest any one who attempted to create a disturbance. He took the hint and moved off, and the meeting went on harmoniously to the close. We distributed a good deal of literature and sold several pamphlets. H. D. M'TIER.

EVERETT, MASS.

The following officers were elected at the last meeting of Section Everett, Mass.:

Organizer—Louis H. Engelhardt.
Financial Secretary—William H. Young.
Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Abram Miller.

Literary Agent and Agent for WEEKLY PEOPLE—William Edmonstone.

Agitation Committee—Carl Gustavson, Peter Ainsley, Amos P. Jones, Joel Miller, Samuel Ferguson.

Auditing Committee—Peter Ainsley, Charles Charbot.

Grievance Committee—Alfred E. Jones, Samuel Ferguson, Joel Miller.

Headquarters Committee—Joel Miller, Amos P. Jones, William Edmonstone.

Press Committee—Joel Miller, Peter Ainsley.

SECTION LYNN, MASS.

The next regular meeting of Section Lynn, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, August 17, at 26 Munro street.

Every member of the section should attend this meeting as very important matters relating to the party will be acted upon.

Meeting to be called to order promptly at 11 a. m.
John W. Ryan, Organizer.

CAPITALIST BRUTALITY.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BRADDOCK MILLS.

Lives of Workingmen Sacrificed by the Trust Magnates That They May Increase Their Profits—Workers Crippled by Machines—The "Temporary Hospital."

[Special to the Daily People.]

Pittsburg, Aug. 7.—It will be eight weeks Monday since Furnace A, better known by the workmen in this district as the "Mollie," has had its fire put out, and in eight short weeks it has been rebuilt and is again ready to bring forth at least one hundred tons of man ganes every twenty-four hours.

When one considers what an amount of work must be done to rebuild a blast furnace, one can truly say that the ability of the working class is marvellous. And when you take into further consideration the self-sacrifice necessary and the constant danger the workers are in, you can readily conclude that never in the history of man did men accomplish so much at such awful cost, for so little a reward.

What is the reward? Starvation wages. Not only that, but take the record of the "accidents" at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and furnaces for to-day, Friday, August 7th alone. It teaches a great lesson. I am reliably informed that seven men were seriously injured. I have only been able to get the names of four, because you can get nothing in the line of information from many of the men, for the reason that they obey the order to "keep your mouths shut about accidents."

It was not yet 8 a. m., the sound of the whistle that compels us to start in our work for our master's benefit had not as yet left our ears, when, coming from the new furnaces that are rapidly being erected, from the direction of the J and K, was a man being carried by four of his fellow slaves on a stretcher toward the "company hospital" (God save the mark). That poor wounded slave had a foot broken and smashed and he was suffering terrible agony. His name is Frank Dace. Dace was engaged in making some repairs, when a board on which he was standing gave away and he was precipitated to the ground.

John Dolan, who was working on the wonderful pig-iron machine, had his hand caught in the chain and two of his fingers (thumb and first finger), were taken off, besides his hand was horribly smashed! Dolan laid at the shack they chose to call a temporary hospital for three hours, and then he was sent to the Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg.

At about half-past one this afternoon Matthew O'Connell, a young lad about nineteen years old, was working on a pipe about thirty-five feet above the ground. He was working with a short bar; the bar slipped, the lad lost his balance and down he falls. On his way down (you can yet see the marks of the boy's finger on the side of one of the stores behind the A furnace), in trying to save himself, he grabbed at the side of a huge stove and his hand stroked the soot that gathers on the sides of stoves. O'Connell's fall was broken by a wheel about fifteen feet from the ground, but the lad, besides sustaining a broken leg is injured internally. It is questionable whether he will live or die. He, too, after a wait was expressed to the Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg.

Charles Anderson, who works on the skull cracker, was also badly injured. All of the old machinery and iron is broken up by this skull cracker, and is dumped into the furnace to be remelted. A heavy piece of metal was thrown by the skull cracker; it struck Anderson on the right leg. His leg was broken and he also was shipped to the Mercy Hospital. The other three men's names I have not been able to obtain, but I can place implicit confidence in the veracity of the man who gave me the information. Seven men were injured to-day. A few nights ago a lad had a hand taken off. Last Saturday six men working on the top of the H furnace, were badly burned. In fact, the injuries sustained by the workmen would lead one to believe that battle fields are not as destructive of life and limb as workshops.

To-day at East Pittsburg, which is a stone throw from Braddock, at the West-house Machine Company one man was electrocuted. His crime was being guilty of being a wage slave. Two others were seriously injured.

At the Ninth street wire mills, Braddock, part of the United States Steel Corporation, Andrew Stolisky was painfully hurt this morning. He will lose the sight of one eye.

So it goes on and yet Charles Schwab will insult us by daring to take the wealth that our class produces, squander it at Monte Carlo in gambling. And when he tires of that sport, "he builds" a church at Loretta, Pa., and he smooths

it all out by spending \$75,000 for a private residence for the Bishop at Loretta. While the Bishop is enjoying the luxurious surroundings that are his, I wonder does he think of the wage slaves who live at the close proximity to the mill, in dirt, filth and squalor, in dirty streets and dirtier alleys? Does the Bishop think of these slaves huddled together like so many swine? Are they not human? Why should they toil so as to enable a Carnegie, a Schwab, or a Bishop to live in luxury and they in misery?

If these workers with the rest of the members of our class knew their place, they would be members of the Socialist Labor Party, voting so that the working class would own the wealth that their labor power created.

How soon that day will be ushered in depends entirely upon the workers themselves. It is a sure fact it won't be ushered in as long as we remain indifferent and continue to place the capitalist class in political possession by voting for the capitalist ticket, either the Democrat or Republican party. Same will ask, how could the workers run everything?

Read this and then you will see that unconsciously the capitalist class is clearing our path and showing us how an industry can be conducted in a systematic fashion. On Wednesday of each week a special dinner is served by the company to heads of the various departments.

These men, while eating and drinking, talk on how to advance the interests of the company. How to increase the output of steel and iron at little or no expense, and of improvements necessary.

Each man being in charge of a department, learns from their foreman and their slaves many things. These things are talked over, and, if possible, improved upon. The men themselves that attend this special dinner are a great lot. Some rough and vulgar, others quiet and demure, still others hypocritically pious. But they all agree that profits must be made at the expense of the workers. A standing premium is offered to the department that can best decrease the cost of the most expensive commodity necessary to this establishment—labor power.

The men that do not carry a full dinner pail and still get a charity dinner each Wednesday are: Gen. Supt. C. E. Thomas; Morison; Asst. Supt. C. E. Dinkley; Supt. of Furnaces H. A. Branst; Asst. Mike Killien; Master Mechanic of the Steel Works Thomas James; Master Mechanic of the Furnace Dept. J. F. Lewis; Chief Electrician A. E. McCowan; Foundry Supt. George English; Mill Supt. David Miller; Supt. of Finishing Dept. George Hains; Foreman of Carpenters Arthur McWilliams; Chief Clerk, G. E. Grey; Supt. of Construction Thomas Adams; Chief Chemist C. B. Murry; Private Secretary Morrison James Mitchell; Supt. of Transportation Thomas Cosgrove; Mechanical Expert Richard Stevens; Supt. of Steam John Noey; and the Master Mechanic of the Foundry Dugold Ferguson.

If one knew this bunch one could better realize their capabilities as systematic exploiters of labor.

The best way to size up the bunch is by showing how and why the general superintendent is so powerful. When Morrison first came here, a committee of the slaves waited on him with a grievance. They were ushered into his presence and he listened to the complaint of the chairman of the committee. Being a relative of Carnegie, he replied in his broad Scotch: "If ye dodo loike it ye can quit."

Another specimen is the bricklayer boss, "heavenly pious," "built a church," "paid the preacher wages," "had a heavenly quarrel with God's messenger," and got a new tool to push him along in the next world.

And then there is "Hell roaring Mike Killien," who swears and yells at the poor Hungarians that he has frightened to death. "Hell Roaring Mike" does not even object to kicking and punching a slave that does not work hard enough. Will write again on these characters, but urging you one and all to hasten the day when our class will, indeed, be free under the Socialist Republic. A. W. J.

A CALL.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.
Greeting:—In compliance with the provisions of Article V, Section 7k, the Section of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to make nominations for one delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, to be held in December, 1902.

The place of the convention is not yet definitely determined, but will be either Syracuse, N. Y., or Hartford, Conn.

The nominations shall close on Wednesday, October 1, 1902, and report must be made to the undersigned on or before that date. The nominations made will then be submitted to the Sections for a general vote.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

NOTICE: THOMAS TOLINE.
Comrade Thomas Toline is hereby notified by the Grievance Committee of Section Minneapolis that charges have been preferred against him by said section, and it is necessary for him to appear in person or send his address that he may be furnished with a copy of said charges. This case will be called for trial August 16th, 1902, at 8 p. m.

Thomas Van Lear, Secretary Grievance Committee. Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.

CITY CONVENTION.

MEETS AND ELECTS DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Harmonious in Every Respect—Business Quickly Despatched—41 Delegates Representing 29 Districts Present—The State Delegates and Alternates Elected!

The city convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York was held last night on the top floor of the Daily People Building. The hall was well-filled with delegates and visiting party members. The proceedings though animated at times were harmonious throughout. The only debate of any length was on the question of the number of delegates to be elected to the State convention at Utica, on Saturday, August 30th. The business of the convention was, consequently, quickly despatched.

The convention was called to order by Organizer Abelson, of Section New York. John J. Kinnely, of the 34th A. D., was elected temporary chairman, and August Gillhaus, of the 30th A. D., was elected temporary secretary. A committee on credentials, consisting of Edward Gallo, Joseph Schaeuerer and Henry Kuhn. This committee reported favorably upon 41 delegates from 29 districts in Manhattan, Bronx and Kings. The delegates were E. Gallo, S. Smilansky, Jos. Schaeuerer, Carl Fridburg, Louis Whitelaw, John Donohue, Alexander Shiflet, William Frieber, Leon Prusslin, Sam. Moskowitz, Paul Joseph, A. Weiss, Herman Koch, Sam. Winawer, John E. Dietrich, Jos. S. Klein, Rudolph Katz, Louis Neuman, Arthur Rosenberg, August Gillhaus, Arthur Chambers, Phillip Geibel, Julius Samuels, John J. Kinnely, John Scherer, Louis Rasmussen, Thos. Powell, Donald Ferguson, Wm. Teshlaur, Gustave Unger, Louis P. Weber, Joseph L. Brennan, Timothy Walsh, Robert Marins, Jr., John L. Browner, Henry Kuhn, Joseph Harkow, Henry Kobor, Louis Ochlecker, Benjamin Silberstein and Albert Rubinke.

These delegates represented the following districts of Manhattan: 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31 and 33; the following districts of the Bronx: 34 and 35; and the following districts of Kings: 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21.

After seating these delegates, Kinnely was elected permanent chairman and Gillhaus, permanent secretary, with Paul Joseph, as vice-chairman.

Organizer Abelson, on behalf of the City Executive Committee, then reported that the convention was entitled to the election of fifteen delegates, but the City Executive Committee recommended that, owing to the financial condition of Section New York, but seven be sent.

This recommendation was much discussed; finally it was decided to send 15 delegates, seven to be elected by the city convention and eight to be appointed by a vacancy committee, should the financial difficulties be overcome.

Nominations were then proceeded with. De Leon, Sanial, Kinnely, Kuhn, Ferguson, Ebert, Kobel, Walsh, Whitelaw, Hunter, Jos. Klein, Winawer, Gillhaus and Kihn were put in nomination.

Election was next in order. Schaeuerer, Moskowitz and Scherer were elected tellers. After a brief recess the tellers reported that De Leon, Kuhn, Sanial, Ebert, Kinnely, Hunter and Ferguson were elected in the order given. Gillhaus, Kihn, Winawer, Klein, Walsh, Kobel and Whitelaw were elected alternates.

The meeting then adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION SALEM.

At a regular meeting of Section Salem, S. L. P., held Aug. 9, 1902, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Certain disgruntled, conceited, soreheaded members of the Party, have issued "statements" attacking the Party's national officers, apparently for no other purpose than to injure the Party's press, and

Whereas, The same individuals had the audacity to demand space in the columns of the PEOPLE for their so-called statements, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Section Salem, condemn the actions of the man of "sacrifice" and his group of traitors, and recommend him to read an article entitled "Wayland the Socialist," where he will find himself accurately photographed. And be it further

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the N. E. C., excepting Shiff, for refusing to publish anything damaging to the interests of the Party and its press emanating from sources that are not in accordance with the Party's policy.

J. White, Rec. Sec'y.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.
Sunday, Aug. 17, 1902, at 8 o'clock. Madison and Peoria streets.

Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Clark and Erie.

Madison and Sheldon.

Orchard street and North avenue.

Thursday, Aug. 21.

Halsted and Maxwell.

48th and Lake.

Ashtland and Lincoln avenues.

Saturday, Aug. 23.

Michigan avenue and 111th street.

Halsted and 63d.

Milwaukee avenue and Paulina street.

WILLIAM KINSELLA, treasurer of Section Lowell, S. L. P., in 1900, communicate with T. M. Reedy, 66 Broadway, Lowell, Mass.

TEXAS CONVENTION.

STURDY PROLETARIANS OF THE "LONE STAR STATE" ADOPT A STIRRING MANIFESTO TO THE TEXAN WORKING CLASS AND MAKE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

Letters of Acceptance From G. H. Royal, Nominee for Governor and Word H. Mills, Nominee for Lieutenant Governor—Financial Report of State Secretary Frank Leitner.

Pursuant to a call issued by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Texas, delegates to the Texas convention assembled at headquarters of Section San Antonio on Sunday, July 20. The convention was called to order by State Secretary, Frank Leitner, who rendered the annual financial report from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, attached to this report of proceedings.

After transacting other business, the convention nominated G. H. Royal, of Lampasas, for Governor, and Word H. Mills, of Dallas, for Lieutenant Governor. The following manifesto to the wage workers of Texas was then adopted:

"The Socialist Labor Party of Texas, in convention assembled, reaffirms allegiance to the principles of international socialism and to the platform and uncompromising tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. Again, we assert that there are in this country, as well as in all countries where the capitalist system of production prevails, two distinct economic classes whose interests, both economic and political, are diametrically opposed the one to the other; and that this conflict of interests gives rise to what the profound student of sociology is known as the class struggle; a struggle that is irrepressible and incessant so long as the cause, capitalism, private ownership of collective capital, obtains, which gives birth to the same. That this struggle appears on the part of the capitalist class as a struggle for longer hours and more profit, and on the part of the working class for shorter hours and a greater wage or more pay. The Socialist Labor Party further perceives the fact that this is essentially a struggle for possession of the wealth which is produced by the working class exclusively, and that, therefore, whatever portion the capitalist class may, by whatever means, appropriate unto itself, is that which labor has produced and did not get, is that which has been stolen from the proletariat, who, owning none of the indispensable means for the production of wealth, land and machinery, are forced, in order to gain access thereto, to sell their laboring power to the capitalist class who do own and monopolize same, for less than it (their laboring power) produces; must sell themselves into wage slavery for what the chattel slave received—a mere subsistence—and no guarantee that they will always get even that little. This is involuntary servitude, is wage slavery, because there is for the workers no other alternative.

"Right here a brief review of the economic development or industrial evolution, which has divorced the man of labor from the instruments with which to labor, and has thereby enabled a few to live without toil and compelled the majority, the working class, to toil without living, will aid the working class in understanding their relation to that of the capitalist class; the power of the capitalist class, and whence it is derived, as well as their weakness when confronted by an intelligent class-conscious proletariat (working class), aware of their rights and their might when marshalled under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

"The capitalist system, as it exists today, is of comparatively recent date. In the Middle Ages the workers were, as a rule, in possession individually of the land on and tools with which to work. That is to say, they had individual ownership of the means of production, individual operation of production, and individual ownership of the product. To-day, however, we have individual ownership of the means of production, but collective, co-operative or socialized production, and capitalist, or private ownership of the product.

"Property, once the result of individual efforts, has, under capitalism, become the appropriation of that which has been produced by the collective or socialized labor of others. In other words, when the tools of production were small, rude, and simple, and the principal factor in producing wealth was the worker's hands and bodily energy, they (the tools) were easily acquired, could be operated by an individual, who had his own patch of ground and with his own efforts. For instance, when the means of transportation consisted of a wagon or cart, the shoemaker's tools of the last and a few needles and knives; the tinner's, hatter's and all workers' tools were small enough that they could operate them alone, they did so; and the wealth they produced belonged to, and was owned by, the individual, to be shared with no one. They need not apply to any one for employment, but could employ themselves; were independent as a result of being in possession of the means or tools of production. The worker could quit when he pleased, work again when he desired, and his income was determined by and in exact ratio to what he produced—it was his. But to-day all of this is changed. Instead of the simple tools of the handicraftsman, and the weapons as a means of transportation, we have the massive factories, mills and the mines filled with complicated and highly developed machinery, requiring the collective labor of hundreds

and of thousands. We have the railroads in place of the "prairie schooners," which require, not one or two men, as in the days of small things, but the co-operative or collective labor of more than one million, and indirectly of the whole aggregation of workers in the United States.

"A revolution has been accomplished in industry, and yet we find that with the exception of the Socialists, the people do not realize and recognize the fact, but worship at a shrine that has long since become illogical and immoral; that they are imbued with ideas that were applicable, and hence worth something to conditions that have long since passed away.

"Investigating more rigidly, the Socialist perceives, and holds up the fact that all may 'see who have eyes to see' that not, as heretofore, the owner of the tools of production used and operated same, but that those who own the land and machinery of production and distribution, which are used to produce wealth with, do not work (in a socially useful or necessary manner, in or upon same); do not operate them; and that the workers who do operate these factories, mills and railroads; etc., do not own the same—as in former days when the tools were small—and that they do not own the wealth which they produce in or upon them. As an illustration: the working class go into the factory, mine or railroad, and produce wealth, hats, clothes, etc., or add to the value of same in transportation or distribution, and return home leaving the wealth they produce in the possession of the capitalist, who returns to them wealth, represented in money, called wages, in an amount barely sufficient to subsist upon. Now this amount which the worker receives is not determined, as it was in the days when they employed themselves, by what they produce, but by the supply of, and demand for, laboring power, upon the labor market, by competition with their fellows for an opportunity to work. With these facts in mind it must be plain to all workingmen that production might be increased to any extent with no benefit to the workers whatever. The product goes to the owner, who monopolizes the means of production. This is the key to the situation. In order to secure to the workers the product of labor, they must be in possession of, or have free access to, the land and machinery. How can this be accomplished? Remembering that the capitalist class have acquired their capital by hiring labor and paying for it less than it produces, then taking the part of the surplus not consumed in riotous living, and buying and improving the machinery of production (capital), and supporting their political lackeys, the capitalist government, in short, seeing that all wealth, capital included, has been produced by and expropriated from the working class, cognizant of the fact that this capital is social in character, requiring the co-operation of the whole working class to operate them. The aim of all intelligent workingmen must be the overthrow of the capitalist system, because that system keeps them in wage-slavery; and the establishment of the Socialist Republic or co-operative commonwealth, in which the machinery of production, and the wealth produced will be the property of those who produce it. Then, when the working class own the factories, mills, etc., they will not stop production unless there is plenty produced for all; and if there is plenty produced they will not starve or suffer in sight of it, as the workers do to-day, while the wealth they have created is stacked up in the warehouses of, and owned by, the capitalist class, who tell the workers they have 'produced too much'; therefore, we must close shop. And then we see the workers suffering, not because they have 'produced too much,' but because the capitalist owns what the workers have produced, owns the factory in which it is produced, and holds the key and will not let the workers produce more to keep them from starving or freezing.

"With a thorough comprehension of the industrial revolution which has occurred splitting society in twain along the line of ownership and non-ownership of the land and machinery with which to produce wealth, the Socialist Labor Party maintains that, so long as the Capitalist social system obtains all efforts to improve the condition of the working class, as a class, are bound to prove abortive. That wage slavery can be abolished, an honorable peace secured, and a social system fit for humanity to live under, can only be established by the working people aligning themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, possessing themselves of the Government and using the Government as a social lever with which to inaugurate a Society upon a principle which will conform to, or harmonize with the social character of the instruments of production which have produced the Industrial Revolution.

"Having to the extent that space in our valuable paper will permit, reviewed the Socio-Economic System, it will be now in order to analyze or dissect the attitude of the political parties—other than the Socialist Labor Party—in regard thereto.

"Our State is, and has been ruled since the days of reconstruction by the Democratic Party. It is not the place here to dwell upon why this is so. Our aim is to show that Texas, owing to the development of its natural resources and consequent influx of eastern and foreign capital, is becoming more and more a capitalist ruled state. This much boasted democracy is but one wing of the capitalist class and of its Republican sister States, just as an iron hand. Look at the history of Texas as taught in its public schools where one of its former Governors is lauded to the sky for breaking the backbone of the first railroad strike in this State by using the State troops to intimidate the strikers! The working class has nothing to expect from that quarter; the representatives of the dying middle class.

"The Republican Party, the capitalist party par excellence, we need not touch upon as it plays an insignificant role in this State. We want to simply remind the wage workers that between the two, the Democrats and Republicans,

it is simply a fight to determine which set of (lackey) politicians shall hold the political fort which protects and promotes the material interest of the Economic Masters—the capitalist class; a fight as to which gang of politicians should hold the working class while the capitalist class skins it.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

"We ask the working class of Texas to be on the qui vive against a new apparition on the political horizon. We say new, but it is really the defunct Populist Party, then 'Social Democracy,' then 'Social Democratic Party' in a new guise and now traveling under the name of 'Socialist' Party.

"The reason for the changing of name is apparent. The promoters of this bogus concern are realizing that Socialism is becoming a word and the Socialist Labor Party a political party to conjure the working class with. They, with their middle class ideas and schemes want to run the lightning of socialism into the ground to the sole benefit of their class. Look at the make up of that party; with the exception of a few honest misled dupes who want a short cut to the co-operative commonwealth, you will find the same old Populist war horses, all the riff raff of our political life, the moral and mental freaks and crooks in its camp. Cringing before and courting pure and simple trade unionism with its corrupt or ignorant leaders (whom they secretly condemn), they stop short of nothing to make Socialism ridiculous and obnoxious. Know-nothings as they are, they spread false economic and political ideas under the cloak of socialism. That so-called 'Socialist' Party gotten up to mislead those who have their eyes partly open, fears and abhors a debate, to which it has been challenged time and again with the thorough revolutionary clear cut Socialist Labor Party.

"Fellow workingmen! Society can not be reformed or revolutionized behind its back. The working class must be made to understand its position in the politico-economic world and must not be side-tracked on class reforms a la 'municipal or governmental ownership of public utilities.' There are no short cuts to the Socialist Republic. All those unfortunate who allow themselves to be inveigled by that so-called 'Socialist' movement can be likened unto those doomed travelers in the desert who, famishing from thirst, see the Fata Morgana, a vision of green palms, and a spring of cool water, and riding for that oasis for their lives find it an optic illusion. They are now stretching before their eyes as before. But this old political hack under a new name, as its purpose in the political world. As in the animal kingdom where the lion and the eagle fight for their prey, the cowardly hyenas and jackals waiting for a bone from the victor, so the 'Socialist' Party, by compromise, fusion and trickery, expect to gobble up a few minor offices for its mendicants.

"Wage workers of Texas! Keep your eyes skinned and compare the conduct of both the Socialist Labor Party and the so-called 'Socialist' Party and form your own judgment as to which is the bogus and which the genuine. Examine your ballot closely before you cast your vote at the coming election so you are not taken in by a name that was initiated for the purpose to mislead those who wish to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket."

After the adjournment of the State Convention, the organizer of Section San Antonio called the convention of the Fourteenth Congressional district to order, and Comrade Frank Leitner, of San Antonio, was nominated by acclamation as the Party's Congressional candidate for that district.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

I, From G. H. Royal, Nominee for Governor of Texas.

Lampasas, Texas, July 28, Frank Leitner,

San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Comrade—Yours of July 23, notifying me of my nomination for governor of Texas by the Socialist Labor Party, received.

In accepting, will say that "the paramount issue" before the American people is the "trusts." Trusts are not creatures of the law and can not be regulated by any great extent by legislation. Trusts are the inevitable result of the private ownership of the indispensable means of making a living—the land and the wonderful inventions and scientific discoveries unthought of by the founders of our government applied to the machinery of production and distribution and can be remedied only by the adoption of such constitutional amendments as may be necessary to abolish the present system of private ownership and restore the land with its timber, grazing, agricultural and mineral resources and the machinery of production and distribution to the people as a collective body. Private ownership enables the owning class through rent, interest and profits to appropriate all the wealth produced by the dispossessed class; leaving that class in a condition of involuntary servitude. To the system of private ownership can be plainly traced the existence of a privileged class; the corruption of government by that class; the alienation of public property; public franchises and public functions; and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self employment, and by compulsory idleness in involuntary servitude, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils are perpetuated as the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purposes to the enslavement of women and children.

Independence is based on the opportunity of making a living without asking the consent of another. While land was easily obtained, and machinery was simple, this condition prevailed and it was impossible to establish any but a liberal form of government. Since the land has been monopolized by private ownership, and machinery has become costly and complex, and economic revolution has been brought about which completely

changes earlier conditions. When the Democratic and Republican statesmen put their heads together and enact an effective anti-trust law they will demonstrate the fallacy of Socialism. The employment of thousands of women and children in factories and other uncongenial occupations calculated to cripple the moral, physical and intellectual development of the race cannot be prevented by law. This has just been clearly proven in New Jersey.

The old slaveholder was interested in the proper development and care of his slaves because he had a property interest in their welfare. Under the present system man has become less valuable and less cared for than domestic animals; the capitalist class gets all the benefits of his labor without the burdens of the slaveholder in caring for his slave. A century ago James Madison said, "We are today substantially free, but the day will come when our republic will be an impossibility, because wealth will be concentrated in the hands of a few. Then we must rely upon the wisdom of the best elements to readjust the affairs of the nation to the changed conditions." We have reached the crisis referred to.

The days of both the Democratic and Republican parties are numbered. The American workingman must choose between the course pointed out by the political reformer and labor leader which leads to barbarism and decay; or the Socialist Labor Party, which leads to the Socialist Republic and a higher system of civilization than has ever yet been reached. G. H. Royal.

II.

From Word H. Mills, nominee for Lieut. Governor of Texas.

Dallas, Tex., Jul. 24, 1902. Frank Leitner, Secretary State Executive Committee, S. L. P., San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Comrade—Your formal notice of the selection of myself by the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party as candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Texas has been received.

I acknowledge your notice of the trust reposed in me, and the honor conferred, with a profound sense of appreciation, accentuated by my knowledge that in our Texas constituency are some of the closest students, brightest intellects, most logical thinkers and most active propagandists in the United States, any one of them eminently qualified to act in the position of honor for which I have been chosen.

And I take an especial pride in having been named as a candidate for the suffrages of the thinking workingmen of Texas, because of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party is the only political organization, avowed of moral progress and that possesses a clear conception of the industrial and politico-economic conditions forming the world problem humanity will be compelled to solve sooner or later.

As a means to, and potential factor in the ultimate solution of the economic equation confronting the world, in conformity with the materialist conception of history, the militant S. L. P. exists. It is the lever that is leveling the world-jump of Labor into intelligent class-conscious solidarity for the uplifting of the race; into an universal conception of a system of ethics wherein men will be sensible of their interdependence which will be utilized for the collective weal.

I feel that it is not my province to take this occasion for a presentation of the issues, intelligent consideration of which are so vitally important to the working class of the world and of Texas in particular. That duty, I conceive, more properly belongs to my comrade confere on the party State ticket. Suffice it to be known that I am in full concord with the principles, tactics and purposes of the Socialist Labor Party—the constructive, directive and determinative force in the revolutionary world movement for real human liberty.

Conscious of my limitations, I accept the trust reposed in me by the Party, and will to the best of my ability perform the duties that may devolve upon me. I thank you.

Fraternally, Word H. Mills.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TEXAS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., FROM JULY 1, 1901, TO JULY 1, 1902.

RECEIPTS:

Cash on hand July 1, 1901.....	\$7.22
From Section San Antonio for dues stamps.....	18.36
From Section Houston for dues stamps.....	28.68
From Section Willard for dues stamps.....	23.64
From Members-at-large.....	6.12
Total.....	\$84.02

EXPENDITURES:

To National Executive Committee for dues stamps.....	\$49.00
Postage, telegrams, etc.....	5.11
To one rubber stamp for S. E. C. C.....	.67
To printing letter heads for S. E. C.....	4.50
Total.....	\$59.28

RECAPITULATION:

Total Receipts.....	\$84.02
Total Expenditures.....	\$59.28

Cash balance for July 1, 1902, \$24.74

STAMP ACCOUNT.

On hand July 1, 1901.....	19
Received from Nat. Ex. Com.....	700
Total.....	719
Sold to Sections and Members-at-large.....	665
Stamps on hand July 1, 1902.....	54

Submitted by Frank Leitner, Secretary.

(Seal) Audited and found correct. J. V. Kendall, Chas. Werner.

July 20, 1902.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN. CURE FOR COLIC, SOOTHES THE STOMACH, AND IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND. Great Five Cents a Bottle.

DOINGS IN CLEVELAND.

The Miners Strike Discussed—The Bogus "Socialists" and the Antics.

Cleveland, Aug. 7.—Things are pretty dull in Cleveland at present, both politically and industrially. The wage workers of Cleveland are about as much interested in the mining strike though, now, as in anything else. What strikes the average wage worker in Cleveland just now the hardest is the fact that the price of hard coal is soaring away up out of sight, and threatens to go still higher. Last year hard coal was \$5.75 a ton. Last month it's price was \$6.50, and this month it is \$6.75, with prospects of being still higher in September and October.

The fact that the wage worker has the one-fifth of his product which he receives back in wages from his benevolent (?) employer reduced in purchasing power because of the miner's strike and the greediness of the coal barons, makes Mr. Workingman feel pretty glum, and ought to cause him to think deeply concerning "the way out of the wilderness."

Now, what are the net results of this strike so far? Heavy crops of coal and iron, police, deputy sheriffs and militia to shoot down the workers, countless injunctions, starving miners, prosperous mine owners and outrageous prices of hard coal to wage workers not engaged in mining. There is also another crop which might be mentioned, that of President Mitchell, Mother Jones and other labor fakirs and misleaders of the masses. Why, a telegraph despatch says that the miners stood for hours in the hot sun with their hats off, and some of them had to be carried away in an exhausted condition, and all for what? Why to do honor to a prince of labor fakirs, President Mitchell. And Mitchell saw them thus playing the fool and never once told them to put on their hats, that they were as good as he was.

So he encouraged the fools in their folly or hero worship. Then, too, if he were leading the workers in a holy cause there might be more sense in it. Why don't he tell the workers, who fairly seem to worship him, to strike at the ballot box where each miner is the equal of Rockefeller? But, no! That would be telling the truth and might endanger his salary. So he encourages the miners to pit their empty stomachs against the clubs of the police, the guns of the coal and iron police, the Pinkertons and the deputy sheriffs, to say nothing of the militia and regular army, who are held in reserve.

In other words, he practically urges on the unarmed to do battle with the armed, and coward-like hides behind the petticoat of Mother Jones, who, like the stormy petrel, is ever where there is trouble to get her little pickings which are as necessary to her as Mitchell's salary is to him. He hides behind the "angel" of the miners' petticoats, as she valiantly defies injunctions, and then, bundle of inconsistencies that she is, shakes hands with her's and the miner's enemy, Judge Jackson, or in other words, licks the hand that smites her. Ah! the pity of it all! To a man up a tree, a farce comedy. To a wage worker—particularly the miner—a terrible tragedy.

As the wanderer in the burning heat and arid deserts of Sahara, parched with thirst and well nigh dead from exhaustion, seeks for cooling waters to assuage his inward fever; and, wandering on, beholds the image of his longings just ahead, and hasten on only to find his hopes turn to ashes, his thirst unquenched, no water there, and at last drops exhausted only to find his grave in the desert—so the miner, delving in the bowels of the earth for a mere pittance, and oftentimes devoured by flood and fire, struggling to better his condition, striking upon the economic, instead of the industrial field, sees just ahead of him the false mirage of higher wages raised from the desert of his condition by the fakirs Mitchell and Mother Jones, and following these misleaders, throws himself against the powers of government that he himself has voted for, and like the man who butted his head against a stone wall, dashes out his brains, loses the strike. The blind leads the blind and both fall into the ditch.

By the way, while all this tragedy was being enacted, where was the great Governor Stone, governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, who ordered out two regiments of the militia to Shenandoah, a name which calls up bitter memories of the fraternal war between the States, where was he? Up in the Adirondack Mountains of New York, hunting and fishing, and generally enjoying himself. And Nero fiddled while Rome burned. If the miners and other wage workers do not soon wake up, some future Gibbons will write the History of the Downfall of the American Empire.

But there is something doing in Cleveland. At the last meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council, which is a combination of the old Kangarooish Central Labor Union and reactionary Building and Trades Council, their legislative committee reported in favor of the federal plan of government, giving the Mayor full veto power. They also reported in favor of compelling councils to submit all franchises and grants to open competition. Where does even capitalist municipal ownership come in here? Sol, Southerner, president of the council, was selected as grand marshal for Labor Day.

By the way, Sol Southerner, who was recently elected president of the United Trades and Labor Council (high sounding name), is not even a Kangaroo. He is a non-partisan defender of the capitalist class, a pun and simple "no politics in the union" man, but I should hate to offer him a political office, for he would no doubt accept. In fact he was a hard fighter in the Central Labor Union against the Socialists there, when to be a Socialist meant something, before the

split, and was sat down upon hard, meeting after meeting, by the Socialist majority. But those happy days are over. The Kangaroo is in front of the curtain. At several previous elections the Kangaroos put up a show of opposition to anti-Kangaroo residents, at one time nominating Jimmie Reynolds, who afterwards got a \$1,500 a year job under Charlie Salem, Director of Public Works, and all round political worker for Tom L. Johnson, our present Mayor—more the pity for president against anti-Socialist Pat McKenna. But Jimmie went down to ignominious defeat dragging the Kangaroos with him.

At this last election the Kangaroos were too weak-kneed to even make a show of opposition to their old enemy, reactionary cigar maker, Sol, and Sol was unanimously elected. From the fact that there was also no opposition to Kangaroo Maximilian S. Hayes and Robert Bandow for the offices of recording secretary and treasurer, respectively, it is easy to see that there was a "heaven" or what men, who have attended conventions at all, will recognize as a "deal," namely, Sol (anti-Kangaroo), to have no Kangaroo opposition, and in return Hayes and Bandow (Kangaroos), to have no anti-Kangaroo, pure and simple opposition. It's as plain as the nose on a man's face.

"A fool, though a way-faring man, need not err therein."

Yes, there has been something doing in Cleveland lately after all.

The Right Reverend Frederick G. Strickland, organizer for the "Socialist" party of Ohio, has come and gone. Who is paying his expenses is a mystery. As he himself said last Saturday night on the public square, who he is, or who is paying his expenses is nobody's business. Probably he doesn't desire a searching investigation. He has been here about three weeks, speaking every day, both at noon and night, and the Kangs are poor. Draw your own conclusions. He left here Saturday night for Lorain, and will make a tour of the State. He made a speech on the square last Saturday night to quite a large crowd. His speech was replete with sarcasm, eloquence, wit and pathos, and he held the crowd well. He did not appeal to the working class, but to the "people" in general. He never once touched on the class struggle. At the close of his address, for a wonder he was brave enough, differently from many of his crew, to advise his hearers to vote the "Socialist" ticket, whereupon one of the real Socialists in the crowd yelled:

"The Socialist Labor ticket?"

"No," said the Reverend, "the 'Socialist' ticket without any extras."

Think of calling labor, noble and holy, an "extra," as if it were of no consequence, instead of the creator of all things. That almost surpasses Max Hayes' ("Socialist" candidate for Secretary of State), remark about choosing the name "Socialist" for their party with out any "frills or feathers." Labor—extras, says Strickland; labor—frills and feathers, says Hayes. And yet Strickland and Hayes are class-conscious "Socialists." Heaven same the mark! Could anything be more absurd?

Strickland's voice was as the voice of Jacob, the Socialist, but his hands or his work is as the hands of Esau, the Kangaroo. "Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin." Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. Strickland is a consummate fraud. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

WEAVERS' STRIKE RIOT.

Gives Solar Plexus to the "Identity of Interests" Theory.

[Special to the Daily People.] Hartford, Aug. 9.—The strike of the velvet weavers of Cheney Bros., South Manchester, has developed within the last week into something which this class of strikers generally deny, namely, a class struggle between capital and labor, for, according to the "theories" of pure, and simple, the interests of capital and labor are identical.

It is rather queer that the "Identity" of this interest causes strikes continuously all around and in regard of the aforesaid firm, this strike is the second one within a short time. The cause of this strike is the introduction of the double loom system to which the weavers objected and went out on strike.

As usual in such cases the firm tries any and all means to set their looms going and on Tuesday last they were lucky enough to get hold of a solitary "good" man, who was accompanied to the factory by five of the Cheneys and others of the firm, besides the whole police force of the town was present also. As the strike was not yet over, and what was going to happen, and, in consequence thereof, quite a number of them had gathered about the factory.

A funny procession drew nearer the lookers on indulged in booing and jeering and soon, after various missiles were being thrown through the air. Naturally, the men were not very seriously hurt, but the rumour started. The police interfered and tried to arrest, finally they got hold of two weavers, two others were chased by the sheriff, who also was present, but although he called them to halt they did not mind it, and so he sent shots after them, yet the bullets went astray without hitting any one.

Never before was the little courtroom as crowded as on Wednesday when he was crowded to be sentenced. As one of the two arrested weavers the other two who had fled had also voluntarily surrendered themselves to the police. But the case was not yet over. As the men will be tried under the charge of breach of the peace, a very elastic offense in this State, covering almost anything in sight. Meanwhile the sheriff with his deputies had taken charge of the town.

Now, is that not a funny sort of affair or rather a vindictive irony of fate that workingmen in general get victimized and shot by individuals whom the workingmen themselves have placed there by their own votes? Of course, they always vote for a "good" or the "best" man, that either of the old capitalist parties, or any fake movement, may present to them, and the result is obvious, for no man, no matter how "good," will and can represent and defend the interest of the working class, who does not thoroughly understand the class struggle that is raging in modern society. And there is no party in the land that stands squarely on the principle of the class struggle, but the S. L. P. Here, workingmen, is the only lever that will lift the workingmen in general out of poverty, which you are oppressed now, therefore work and vote and spread the literature of the S. L. P. ARGUS.

DIRECTORY OF...

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrs-craft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. L. P., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Read street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 35th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlor, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmet avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1214 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

INVASION OF GERMANY.

American Capitalists Control Its Alkali Mines.

Berlin, July 28.—The resistance offered by the recently organized defensive societies among consumers is only one of a large number of similar movements to protect the German market against the invasion of American capitalists. That American syndicates have now obtained a controlling interest in German alkali mines and have also obtained options on large

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1898..... 2,088
In 1899..... 21,157
In 1900..... 36,564
In 1901..... 34,191

The world has never had a good definition of the word "liberty" and the American people just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word "liberty" may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor. LINCOLN.

THE REVOLT AGAINST TOBIN.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the revolt of the shoeworkers of Lynn, Mass., against Tobin and his organization, as described in the article on another page, entitled "To Fight Tobin." Therein the reader will note a remarkable industrial phenomenon, such, perhaps, as was never noted before: that of working men giving up their jobs rather than submit to the degradation of a union avowedly organized in their interests; of workmen compelled to combine to fight that organization in order to prevent themselves from becoming its victims! Where has anything of a similar kind happened before? We have heard of scabs organized to fight unions, but never before have we heard of unionists fighting "unionism."

These shoeworkers object to being bled by labor fakirs for the benefit of the capitalist class and, though they have never been awakened to their class interests, they, prompted by their conditions and of their own accord, denounce Tobin and his gang as accomplices of the bosses, whose organization neither raises their wages nor better their conditions, and whom they will not submit to but fight instead.

This revolt is indeed cheering! It is to be hoped that it will be wide-spread; that it will include all those within Tobin's organization and extend to the rank and file of all the pure and simple unions that are nothing but bosses, organizations, organized to keep the workers in line through arbitration, union labels, and other devices, while the bosses conquer world markets, lower wages, intensify labor and increase the cost of living.

All hail to the revolt! It is a practical vindication of the truth taught by the Socialist Labor Party that the modern labor fakir is a traitor and an enemy of the working class, and a friend, a labor lieutenant, of the capitalist class. It is the reaction against false principles—those regarding the mutual interests of capital and labor—which the labor fakirs taught and which the S. L. P. denounced. It is the triumph of the class struggle which will not down, though blurred over by labor fakirs, social democrats, kangaroo and capitalists.

THE "L" ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

The irony of economic fate is hitting the lordly engineers on the "L" roads hard. After having been bamboozled into an agreement by which their labors were lengthened without a corresponding increase in their pay they find themselves much against their desires unable to remedy the matter. They dare not insist upon the abrogation of that agreement by compelling the adoption, on the part of the "L," of another and more liberal one, because they dare not strike. Should they strike the lowly firemen, whom they, the lordly engineers, have misused and abused, threaten to fill their places. This certainly must be galling to the aristocrats of labor. For years the lordly engineers have looked down with condescension upon the lowly firemen as their inferiors in skill and position. They have utilized the firemen's grievances and strikes to their own advantage, never dreaming that the day would come when the march of invention would reverse this state of affairs and make the lowly firemen the masters of the situation and the lordly engineers.

While this condition of affairs is to be regretted, while this unfriendly

action on the part of the firemen is to be deplored as destructive of the development of working class consciousness, it is hoped that it will convey a much-needed lesson to the lordly engineers and other aristocrats of labor. It is hoped that it will teach them that no branch of labor, whether manual or mental, skilled or unskilled, is exempted from the effects and workings of capitalism and that the entire working class must rise or fall together. If this lesson is learned, if this truth is grasped and the supercilious conduct of the lordly engineers is modified, then this humiliating spectacle now witnessed of one branch of labor triumphing at the expense of another, will not have been without its value, and in vain.

THE P. R. R. AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The movement to insert a clause in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise calling for the prevailing hours and rates of wages, in conformity with the eight hour law, does not seem to worry that corporation much. It has answered President Cantor's threat not to grant them permits to open streets unless it agrees to such a clause, by stating that it will apply to the courts for a mandamus, and that Cantor will be obliged to issue the permits.

The Pennsylvania claims that corporations cannot agree to do a thing which the courts have decided that a corporation can agree to do. It claims that it does not propose to do a thing that it knows will be a violation of the law.

To the lay mind the position of the Pennsylvania may appear paradoxical. That it should be guilty of legal violation by agreeing to observe a law may puzzle the layman; but then it is not the first time where capitalist law and capitalist interpretation and enforcement of that law, have conflicted and been contradictory. This is a regular case to which the law and the courts are put by the capitalist class and their legal and judiciary lackeys. This use is meant to preserve capitalist interests, not those of the working class. And this use of the law will continue so long as the capitalist judiciary and the capitalist system prevail.

There is only one way for labor to get law that will be laws, i. e., that will be interpreted and enforced, for labor, after being enacted in its interest. That way is the socialist way, which provides for the enactment, interpretation and enforcement of law by legislatures, judges, police and militia, elected from, by and for the working class. In this way and this way only—make no mistake, for there is none other—will the working class have laws by, and for the working class.

THE "L" CENTRAL MERGER.

Right merrily the march of concentration goes on, and that through artificial cause like the tariff, as the superficial "economist" of the Single-Tax or "Liberal-Democratic" school would have us believe, but through the workings of the very competition, for which they howl so loudly and so much.

The "L" roads of New York City and the New York Central Railroad, it is rumored, are going to merge. This merger is the logical sequence of the invasion by the Pennsylvania Railroad of a territory heretofore monopolized exclusively by the "L" and the Central. The proposed new elevated railroad on West street, with spurs to important piers, will provide for a most comprehensive system of trans-Atlantic freight traffic, with local and national passenger transportation, such as will cut large holes into the profits now accruing to the "L" and the Central from their more ancient and cumbersome systems. The so-called alliance, between the "L" and the Central, it is said, will save their traffic and their "earnings" from the loss with which they both are threatened by the Pennsylvania.

This "L" and Central merger is the latest manifestation of series of combinations, growing out of the competition between the Gould and the Pennsylvania systems, in which the Pennsylvania has so far come out victorious, by entering into new and greater combinations. First there came the "Pennsylvania's" alliance with the Postal Telegraph and the ousting of the Western Union from "the right of way" on the Penn. roads. This was followed by the "Pennsylvania's" gaining control of the Philadelphia and Reading, in order to keep the Gould roads out of Pittsburgh. And now comes the threatened invasion of New York City, that necessitates the "L" and Central merger.

If there is any truth in the fool doctrine that the cure for combination is competition, it ought to manifest itself in all these bouts between the Gould and the Pennsylvania systems. Instead of both these roads extending their ramifications and creating new and greater combinations they ought to be relinquishing their connections and decreasing in size. The fact that they are compelled by that very competition to do the reverse, shows that instead of competition being the death, it is the

life of concentration. After a few years we will hear of a "Gould, Central and Pennsylvania merger. Competition will compel even that combination.

THE PROJECTED HOME FOR INVENTORS.

If one were to judge from one of the "stock arguments" of capitalist society against Socialism, the inventor, under capitalism, is the special protegee of the capitalist class, and, as such, is the object of its solicitude and the beneficiary of all its laws, its thoughts and its efforts.

"Socialism," cry these defenders of the capitalist faith, "Socialism would rob the inventor of the tremendous wealth which is secured for him under the beneficent arrangements of capitalism."

This argument has been repeatedly shown to be false, both in the statement regarding Socialism and the inventor, and in the claim regarding the enormous wealth secured to him as a result of his invention by capitalism. It has been shown that after making due allowance for the contributions of society toward the invention, the inventor will, just as every other laborer, mental and manual, under Socialism receive the full product of his toil—his invention. It has also been shown that under capitalism the inventor is compelled by the requirements of modern capitalism to sell his inventions to capitalists, who form corporations for their exploitation, with the result that in the end the capitalists own both the invention and the results of his invention. It has further been shown that many inventions are the products of mechanics employed at a stipulated weekly wage, in lieu of which, and for steady employment, they contract to surrender all their inventions and the improvements that they may make and devise on other inventions to the firm or corporations employing them, so that in the end most of the inventions, instead of being millionaires, are indigent mechanics—in other words, paupers.

Now, it so happens that there is a movement afoot which makes these points very clear, and this movement—oh, hark ye, who believe capitalism is the divine protector of the inventor!—this movement is to plan a home for needy inventors! This home will be established at West Medford, Mass. The home will be controlled by a company, who will exploit the mechanical genius of its inmates; just as they were exploited before they were driven to seek shelter within its portals.

"We shall have," says the promoter of this company, "in connection with this home a workshop, or laboratory, where the inmates may spend their time developing their ideas. If it should happen that something of value is devised, the company in charge of the home would immediately put it upon the market, and the profits would go in part to the company, but largely to the home."

Here we have indisputable evidence of the robbery of the inventor. We see him reduced to the condition of a pauper, and we see him, when in that condition, being further exploited by the very means that have contributed to and brought about his downfall.

"Capitalism, the divine protector of the inventor"—bosh!

THE HEROIC HANNA.

Senator Hanna's desire to sacrifice himself to the welfare of the working class, by devoting his life to the adjustment of differences between Capital and Labor, as expressed before the Urbana (Ohio) Chatauqua, is certainly highly commendable. Heretofore the sacrifice has, under Senator Hanna's disinterested and magnificent leadership, been all on the side of the working class. Under the heroic Hanna, the ironworkers of San Francisco, the Teamsters of Boston, the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania and others have been treacherously led to defeat and made to succumb to the conditions against which they revolted. They have found that the arbitration to which Hanna has so nobly given his support, is but a means of keeping them in line in the struggle for world's markets, at less wages, intensified labor, and a greater cost of living. That Hanna should forsake the Senate to give himself to a work that involves so little profit to himself and his class, shows that his conception of duty is as liberal as the sacrifice it involves. All hail to the heroic Hanna, who has a heart as big as his carcass.

On Sunday, June 22d, the members of Section New York, by their attendance, made the excursion for the benefit of the "Arbeteren," the Scandinavian organ of the S. L. P., a financial and social success. On the Fourth of July, the section members again turned out in force and made the picnic in aid of the DAILY PEOPLE a greater success than ever before recorded. Next Sunday at the excursion in aid of the "Arbeter Zeitung," the Jewish party organ, it is hoped this success-making and record-breaking tendency will be kept up and that a large crowd and a jolly good time will result. The tickets for the excursion are only thirty-five cents. Push them. Don't let it be said that Section New York ever goes back on the Party press.

Political and Economic.

It will astonish some people to learn that the author of the article in relation to the Paris Commune, published in yesterday's PEOPLE, was not in his lifetime a communist, Socialist, or even a sympathizer with the working class; and for that very reason his testimony in behalf of the extraordinary "Red Terror" is the more valuable and convincing. Mr. Frank Pixley, the proprietor and editor of the San Francisco "Argonaut" was a rich and distinguished lawyer in California. Though acting generally with the Republican party, he was a thorough believer in aristocratic rule—the rule of the best—as he put it. In public speeches and in the columns of his paper he spoke his mind forcibly on all subjects, wholly indifferent as to whether he pleased people or not. Among the public men of the Pacific Coast there were none so absolutely free from demagoguery as Frank Pixley. It was this independence of thought and expression, coupled with his distinction as a lawyer and his high personal character, that for many years made him a noted character in the political and intellectual life of California. At the time of the Franco-German war Mr. Pixley was traveling in Europe, and it so happened that he was in the city of Paris during the period he describes. The "Argonaut" article embodies what he witnessed, though in public speeches in San Francisco, he narrated some details of the atrocities committed by the Government troops that were deemed too horrible to appear in his paper.

It is again announced for about the hundredth time that Mr. Croker will not return and take charge of Tammany. The fact is Tammany has fallen so low that the immaculate Mr. Croker, who now follows the lowly and honest occupation of dairyman at Wantage, England, with the breeding of bull pups as a side line, cannot afford to imperil his reputation by further association with that rotten organization. Besides, since the American invasion of London, the lowly and honest Mr. Croker's peculiar genius in practical politics will find ample opportunity for profitable display nearer home. If Tammany needs a chief so badly, what's the matter with Bill Devery? He is quite as good as the organization he aspires to rule.

A bulletin just issued by the astronomical department of the University of California announces the discovery of 100 pairs of double stars never before catalogued. Now what is the use of these new discoveries unless some plan can be devised to reach them? Why tantalize Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller & Co.? It would take these gentlemen a lifetime to "develop" the world's already known, even if they could reach them. This is the problem to be solved. Until Santos Dumont and his fellow aerists have perfected their flying machines, it is a heartless mockery to be discovering new worlds.

Harry De Windt, the famous traveler, who has crossed Siberia and the Straits of Behring, declares that the tunneling of the straits is practicable, the distance from shore being about forty-six miles, while the ocean is only about twenty-seven fathoms deep. This will undoubtedly be accomplished some day, and then one can travel around the world by rail. After all, nature arranged things about right. The only awry thing is man himself.

President Palma, it is said, will ask President Roosevelt to call a special session of the Senate to ratify some kind of a reciprocity treaty for the benefit of the bankrupt island. The green goods game is being worked to a finish in Cuba. A few big sugar corporations are the beneficiaries, while the mass of the Cuban people are the victims.

It does not speak well for the common sense or humanity of policemen that they should compel a man dying from the effects of a fractured skull to pass the night in a prison cell. This was the treatment accorded John Trainor.

Society in Newport, Rhode Island, is deeply stirred over the conditions of attendance at a Colonial Ball to be given by one of the feminine leaders of the Four Hundred on the 22d inst. Gentlemen will not be admitted unless they leave their mustaches at home. Considering that the major portion of the "masculine" element in our fashionable set seemingly delight in appearing as effeminate as possible, we fail to see wherein they have any grievance in being required to appear clean shaven. Gowns and pantelettes would not be inappropriate for some of them.

New Jersey seems to be the home of the unusual. Robert Scott, a thirteen-year-old boy, after a tumble of 350 feet from a precipice, broken by a tree and bushes, at Englewood Cliffs, was not seriously hurt. After laying unconscious in the brush, where he had fallen, nearly two days, he was found by other boys, who, thinking him dead, notified the coroner. When that official arrived, and asked how long the boy had been dead, the little fellow sang out, "I ain't dead. Take me home! Doctors say no bones were broken, and in a few days he will be all right."

Up-to-date, pulling down the walls of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory has cost about \$43,000. What it will cost to build a new shelter for our uniformed strike-breakers is not stated. The "Socialist" party should try to work a few of its "comrades" into the Board of Aldermen so that they will have a chance to vote on the appropriations, a la Carey.

International capitalism: being an accomplished fact, it is entirely in keeping with the fitness of things that Washington City should be graced with a statue of Frederick the Great, the personification of absolutism.

LEWIS'S NEW APPLICATION OF AN OLD IDEA.

National Vice-President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, is out with a plan to prevent injunctions that stamp him as a friend of the capitalist class. Lewis, of course, would make it appear that his plan is calculated to have just the contrary effects, and so it would be it not for the fact that his plan has been tried and found wanting. Lewis, in speaking of the West Virginia injunctions, has placed himself on record as saying that it is useless to inveigh against the judges who enjoin strikers; that they are only carrying out the law of the land and that the thing to do is to vote for congressmen who will change the law.

In order to accomplish this end, Lewis advocates the following plan: "I should have every union in the country take it up and form a national trade-union committee of fifteen or twenty-one members to bring the subject to the careful and anxious attention of every candidate for Congress this fall. I should avoid party politics. I should not have the committee tell the unions whom to vote for. I should have them take negative positions and advise the unions and the public whom not to vote for."

There is nothing new in this plan except its national scope. Such a plan has been tried often before, in fact, is put in operation at every election, when the various trade-unions affiliated with such organizations as the State Workmen's Federation are urged to vote against this or that candidate who has failed to vote for this or that state labor law. Under this plan of action state laws have been passed by both Assembly and Senate, signed by Governors and placed on statute books, only to be declared unconstitutional. Especially has this been true of a state in which Lewis's organization is now playing a prominent part, that is, the State of Pennsylvania, where the mining laws, known as "The run of the mines and the Checkweighmen," were declared unconstitutional, when the miners sought to enforce them.

And we to suppose that by a mere shifting of this plan from state to national lines that the outcome will be different? What guarantee have we that the United States Supreme Court will not declare unconstitutional any law passed by Congress. Did not that court so declare the income tax bill, a measure that certainly invoked as great national support as any measure likely to be promoted under the Lewis plan?

We have no guarantee that the results are likely to be such as Lewis would lead us to believe. Experience and history do not furnish such guarantees. Relying upon them, the only guarantee we have is the guarantee that while the "workmen's candidates" will pass laws that are of no benefit to labor they will be also passing laws of great benefit to capital. Backed by the suffrages of the working class they will enact laws that will fasten the capitalist system more securely upon the backs of that class—laws which are "properly" interpreted and never declared "unconstitutional."

What is needed then is an all-around programme in favor of labor, not a lop-sided one. It will not do to capture one part of capitalism and leave the remaining parts in the hands of the capitalists. Not only must the law-making, but the law-interpreting and the law-enforcing functions of the state be controlled and used in the interests of labor. To stop short of this, to vote for occasional remedial legislation, is not to act for the working, but for the capitalist class. It is thus that Lewis plays into the hands of the capitalists, it is this that despite his non-partisan avowal shows him, to be a capitalist, partisan, working and talking in the interests of capitalism.

Workmen, if you would vote, vote right: vote for the Socialist Labor Party and its all-around programme in the interests of labor.

THE GERMAN OBSERVER WHO FAILED TO OBSERVE.

A German observer has just given to the world his impressions of the economic conditions of this country, as gathered in a visit of eight months. He dwells long and glowingly upon the unbounding possibilities of this country and though he does not deny that in a country where a high state of prosperity is reached, there is bound to be a reaction, he believes the greatness of the country is made their exit from the stage of life without causing so much as a hitch in the industrial drama. Of more recent date is the death of John W. Mackey, to whom was attributed the strength of an Atlas supporting the industrial world, and whose departure from life left that world intact and possibly better off. Had our German observer observed these facts his theory of the dependence of American industrial life upon the individual capitalist might not have been given to the world, as it is foolish in the extreme. Since, however, it is the work of capitalist writers to extol the individual capitalist at the expense of society the spread of such foolishness is, likely, what he desires.

The DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE has often pointed out that the greatness of America consists not in her individual capitalist but in her application of industrial co-operation. In no other country in the world is the principle of associated labor and capitalist exploitation carried to such great results; in no country in the world has the small workshop, operated and owned by the individual worker, who took to himself all he produced, been replaced by the large factories, with their thousands of laborers, working in co-operation for the benefit of the stockholders of the corporations, owning and controlling them. These robbed workers it is who perform the such that it will be enabled to weather this winter storm, as he called it, without any difficulty. This observer sees, however, a, to him, more serious danger. The industries of this country according to him, are so closely associated with powerful individuals that their withdrawal would lead to embarrassment for a considerable time. If J. Pierpont Morgan, for instance, were to be called away,

were to die, the value of all the great creations with which he is connected, according to this observer, would be thrown into confusion and disaster.

"This peculiar view recalls to mind the scriptural text about those who having ears, hear not; and who, having eyes, see not. For this observer has failed to observe that during the eight months of his visit to this country, many great capitalists have passed away and industry has gone on without them, unattended by any confusion or embarrassment of any kind. Collis P. Huntington, Jacob Rogers and other capitalists of note labor necessary to keep the industrial world in motion. The deaths of large numbers of these workers affects the industrial world seriously, while the death of the individual capitalist does not affect at all. Industry is not dependent upon him, but he is dependent upon industry not his own, but that of thousands of others, whom he robs of the difference between what he pays them and what he receives for what they produce—the surplus value. And if a crisis comes it will not be due to the death of any capitalist, but to this robbery of the working by the capitalist class, for this robbery will create an underconsumption that will, in the event of a lack of foreign markets, create an overproduction and a crash!

AN ANTI-LABOR-PRO-TRUST ARGUMENT.

A writer in a capitalist newspaper makes a peculiar defense of the trust. Comparing what he is pleased to call the Labor Trust with the Industrial Trust, he says:

"The Labor Trust dictates not only the price at which its commodity, labor, shall be sold, but, unlike the Industrial Trust, it says how many men shall be employed to do a certain piece of work, how long its members shall work, the proportions of apprentices to journeymen, and hosts of other matters which are theoretically out of its province."

This is like saying that "the Industrial Trust not only dictates the price at which its commodity, oil, shall be sold, but, unlike 'the labor Trust,' it says how many dealers within a certain district shall sell that commodity, how long they shall sell it at a certain price, and what the proportion of production shall be to consumption, and a host of other matters which are theoretically out of its province."

This writer endeavors to show that what is sauce for the labor Trust goose is also sauce for the Industrial Trust gander. So say we. If one acts to further his own interests, so should the other be allowed to do likewise. That these interests should conflict—that they should be to the interests of the working class to apply the same principles to its commodity, labor, that the capitalist applies to the commodity, oil—should not be converted into an argument against the working and in favor of the capitalist class, for, in doing as it does, the working class is simply reflecting the capitalism which is organizing it for the inauguration of Socialism.

THE STANDARD OIL CO. AND THE INDIANS.

All men capable of exploitation look alike to the Standard Oil Co. This tremendous and world-encircling monopoly, unlike the foolish workman who stands in the way of his own progress by countenancing national and race prejudice, knows no distinction between Christian, Jew and Pagan, or between white, yellow and red men. Intent upon advancing its own interests and strengthening its hold upon the oil industry of the world, the Standard Oil Co. makes alliance with the Christian Nobel, the Jew Rothschild and the oil monopolists of Pagan Japan. The white races of Europe, together with the yellow ones of Japan and China, surrender their oil wells to its manipulations and profit. And now comes the news that the red men of the Cherokee Indian nation are leasing their oil lands to this pioneer of modern national and international monopoly.

The leasing of the red man's oil lands is said to have been accomplished by fraudulent means. Chief Buffington will appeal to the Interior Department for the purpose of having the matter righted. He might as well appeal to Satan to abolish sin. The oil company that can force a Rothschild to his knees, will yet bring an Indian chief—though he may be a "hep" big one—to his senses. The partiality displayed by governments of all nations to the Standard Oil Co. will not be abated in the interest of "the poor Indian."

Here there is a double lesson for the working class. Unite, if you would win. Throw race and religious prejudices to the dogs. Get together on class-conscious lines and advance your own interests in all nations and places. Unite, if you would be powerful. Vote your class in control of the government, to be used for the advancement of the working class and all its institutions, aims and objects. With the government in your control you will be all-powerful and not as weak, as puny and as impotent as the red man who is defrauded of his oil lands.

Workmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose, and a world to gain!

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, refuses to order the withdrawal of the troops at Shenandoah at the request of the officials of District No. 9, of the United Mine Workers, evidently not taking much stock in the declarations of the union leaders that they can "control the situation and keep down lawlessness." It is useless to set up a howl against Governor Stone. As an executive official of capitalist government, he could not, without disloyalty to his masters, pursue any other course. Perhaps some of these days the miners and all other workmen will have sense enough to go to the polls and vote themselves into possession of the public powers.

Sleeping in church has been raised to the dignity of a crime in Brooklyn. Magistrate Dooley sentenced a woman ten days in jail for that offense if such it can be called.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am glad to see the rich are trying to relieve the misery of the poor.

UNCLE SAM—What else would you have them do? Do you think they are fools altogether? Where would they be if there were no poor; what would become of them if all these unemployed were to die? Who would there be left for them to fleece, to work for them so that they may live in luxurious idleness? Of course they must do something to prevent these people from dying outright!

B. J.—Oh, that's the scheme!!

U. S.—Yes, and that's all there is in this "charity" of the rich. They will do anything in their power to keep the poor alive—so that they can ride them. They can't ride corpses.

B. J.—What effrontery on the part of Lord Salisbury to claim that his government has done much for the working classes!

U. S.—It is cheeky; but not any more so than similar claims put forth here by the Republicans and Democrats, both of which ride on the backs of the working class, and live off the sweat of the brow of labor. As capital is international, so is Capitalist Cheek.

B. J.—What would you think of a fellow making dynamite bombs; creeping into a labor union; telling its members they can "free" themselves by the "economic movements"; never opposing the political heeds of the Republicans and Democrats, but working with them, hand in glove; and then telling and writing lies about the Socialists, who, at present are recognized, the world over, as the only formidable power, feared, hated and persecuted by the capitalists and their Hessian tools?

U. S.—I should say he was a Plunkerton spy.

THE "ASSAULT" ON KNOX.

The strenuousness of the members of the capitalist class is something terrific. Three of them go into a hotel café at Atlantic City and attack a fourth. The three are said to be Charles T. Schoen, multi-millionaire, from Philadelphia, Theodore Cramp, the ship-builder, and a Mr. Stevenson, both of whom also hail from the Quaker City. The fourth is Attorney-General Knox.

Just why the three "gentlemen" from the City of Brotherly Love, should want to demonstrate the particular quality for which their native place is noted, by slugging a fourth party, is not evident. Some people are inclined to believe the excessive emotion displayed was due to an excessive indulgence in wine, as they fail to see any other cause that would give rise to it. The belief that Knox was attacked because of "anti-trust" attitude, is almost incredible to them, as that attitude has been that of a man who lies down and invites people to walk over him. As such it is more apt to win the praise than the blows of the excessively emotional capitalist "gentlemen" from the City of Brotherly Love.

Still others, again, are inclined to the belief that the strenuous President and his cabinet have hired a press agent, one who has had ample experience in turning the sympathies of the public to the box-office advantage of actors and actresses who lack the necessary intrinsic drawing qualities. This gentleman is employed, so argue they, to assume virtues for Knox that he hasn't got, in order to win the sympathies of voters who may be inclined to view his "attitude" on the trusts with something akin to disgust and pain. Hence this gentleman makes it known that Knox was hit because of a feeling against him arising out of his anti-trust fight.

Of course, it is difficult to tell whether it is a case of "booze" or press agent, or both. In any event, there is one thing sure: It is a case of strenuousness of the truly capitalist kind.

The great coronation show is over, and Edward, being duly anointed, theoretically rules by divine right, while as a matter of fact he is a parliamentary king, and as such does not rule at all possessing less actual power than the President of the United States. His death, it is hoped, will about put an end to the gorgeous tomfooleries that have come down from ancient times.

General Funston has undergone another operation. His friends assure us that his condition is not alarming. What really alarms the public is that Funston may set his tongue in motion again.

It is announced that a \$10,000,000 trust, to be known as the United States Publishing Corporation, has been formed. R. F. Collier is to be the executive head, while the financial end of the corporation will be looked after jointly by a Wall street banking house and a strong trust company. Of course the effect of this will be to freeze out all the small fry publishers, except such as may be lucky enough to get into the trust. Whatever of individuality remains in the newspaper world, will be stamped out. The "great editor" on the trust papers, will soon be as much a wage-slave as the Mergenthaler artist.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will at least send their names to the editor, so that their signatures and addresses may be known in case of need.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organizations?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurates that system is numbered Letter I.]

No letters have been received during the week.

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

XLIII.

First—As a part of the S. L. P., it should hold the economic organization to be wholly needless, because labor, under capitalism, is a merchandise whose price is decided by supply and demand, and the average cost to society of producing the workingman. This was vaguely perceived by Adam Smith, clearly demonstrated by Ricardo, absolutely proved by Marx, and, if possible, put in a form more easily understood by the untrained mind in the PEOPLE during the "tax discussion."

If a so-called trust is to succeed, it is because in the long run it can lower the price of commodities, and not otherwise. The object of the trade union is to corner the market, and in this it will never succeed, because, as has been so often said: "Lay a dollar on the shelf, and after six months you have a dollar; put a workman there, and after six months you will find a skeleton."

Second—An unmitigated hostility by writers and speakers.

Third—The same as against religion. Every one who has studied evolution of mankind knows that religion has been one of the principal factors in said evolution, but that it has altered form in the same ratio as the mode changed through which man gained his living, and further, that it will remain in one form or another. This is an undeniable fact. But it is at the same time true that the organized churches in all ages have been, and are to-day, one of the principal tools in the hands of tyrannical reaction, but the S. L. P. did not go to work and organize a Socialist Church and Faith Alliance.

The "beasts of burden" have in all times tried to resist unbearable conditions. The jackass kicks, the camel won't rise and an old adage says that even the worm turns; as a rule they never gained anything but lashes. Present trades unions are only an outcome and development of the old inherent trait, and for me it is impossible to perceive how it can gain in efficiency by changing the name from pure and simple to S. T. & L. A.

Fourth—No. Emphatically no. First, because all trade organizations, the S. T. & L. A. included, are like churches, armies, and so forth, an outgrowth of prevailing economic conditions and cannot, to any extent, be overthrown before said conditions are changed. Second—it exposes nothing but petty struggles for a piece of bread between members in the same trade and creates animosity, since the first beginning I have been watching this parasitical outgrowth on our party; have come together with a good many members of the S. T. & L. A., but as yet I never found one whose knowledge in economics had been developed, or whose class-consciousness had been awakened, in the S. T. & L. A. Fifth—It has undoubtedly weakened the movement all along the line. I will not dwell on that.

All sorts of the "dew of war" have been divided on all the arguments, and splits, which have occurred in our own ranks between those who like good Christians, blindly believed in the S. T. & L. A., and those who did not, nor on the trouble with outsiders; all the bad names and false accusations hurled against us, which certainly did not tend to lighten our work; and speed our progress. These, and a great many more questions, sufficiently discussed in the columns of THE PEOPLE, are not of much importance, but I contend that in defending the connection of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P., our foremost teachers have resorted to dialectics and sophisms, and gone back on the very basic principles on which our party is founded and raised; and this has weakened us, because we have been put in a logical position.

Machines build and great organizers of men have always striven to simplify matters and avoid friction. The S. L. P. has proceeded in the opposite direction, and instead of one made a dual organization, and drew into our ranks heterogeneous elements with no end of friction, a friction as hard and grating that in a few years nearly every single part of the whole machine has been worn out. Therefore, let us go to work with re-

doubled energy in the shop and on the street corner; everywhere in town and hamlet let us expose the unjust conditions, the rottenness of the present society, and the cause of all the misery under which the wage slaves suffer. Let us create an unquenchable fire of hatred against all kinds of robbery and theft, also show the way out of the wilderness; but let us not sully the fair colors of the S. L. P. banner by dragging it down in the dirt to be trampled under foot in the quagmire, where the eternal battles of the trades unions are fought; nor let us tell the untruth that the S. T. & L. A. is better able to fight the boss than any other union. The only weapon the trades union can use is capital, and that is the very thing they do not possess. This has been pointed out over and over again by S. L. P. speakers and writers, but forgotten when the S. T. & L. A. was touched upon. C. G. TECHE, New York.

The Anthracite Mine Strike Exposed.

Introductory.

The letter given below was sent to this office for publication. It was rejected by "St. Louis Labor." "St. Louis Labor" is the monthpiece of the "Socialist" Party, alias "Social Democratic Party." It claims to represent the interest of the working class. Editor Dunn refused to publish the letter, claiming the man who wrote it is a scab.

Comrade Cox is a member of the fighting S. L. P., also a member of the U. M. W. of A. He undoubtedly thought he'd show that if there was a scab in the case it was the "St. Louis Labor." There can be no other reason for his asking Dunn to expose the fact that his paper is not published in the interest of the working class, but in the interest of John Mitchell, and his capitalist friend, the soft coal operator Mark Hanna.

"Collinsville, Ill., July 13, 1902."

"Editor 'St. Louis Labor,'

"No. 22 N. Fourth St.,

"St. Louis, Mo."

"Dear Sir:

"Having noticed that you give space to correspondence pertaining to the United Mine Workers of America and their craft, especially the anthracite strike and the much-talked-of sympathetic bituminous suspension of work, and believing it is the imperative duty of every workman to uphold the interest of the working class, I therefore, ask you to kindly give the following facts on the anthracite coal miners' strike space in your paper."

"First, President Mitchell, not desiring to impose the responsibility upon the National Executive Board, issued a call for a convention of the anthracite miners, after giving the operatives a 57-days' truce in which to stock up coal, and the miners 57 days to stock up their pennies to feed on while striking."

"The following appeared in the editorial column of the U. M. W. Journal of July 3d: 'Talk about the anthracite miners losing by a strike. There are 313 working days on an average in a year. The anthracite miners work on an average 188 days; so they will have to be idle 125 days before they begin to lose.'"

"One hundred and twenty-five days, and 57 days make 182 days before the anthracite operators would need more coal produced while they could be filling their trade orders all the time. 'Does this look like a scarcity of anthracite coal?' and yet the price went up sky high."

"Second: Immediately upon the inauguration of the anthracite strike, the suspension of work by the bituminous miners, in sympathy with the anthracite miners was talked of. A convention call was issued for a national convention, giving the bituminous operators a 30-days' truce. The result was that the soft coal began to pour into New York, and all the eastern seaboard cities that had not used soft coal for years began to burn it, thereby enabling the soft coal operators to get rid of their surplus stock that was wasting on their hands, at an advanced price, and laying in a new stock at home, with which to beat the sympathetic strikers. While this was going on the sympathizing bituminous miners were stocking their pennies (while scabbing also on the anthracite miners) to feed on while striking out of sympathy. O consistency, thou art a jewel!"

"Let us see, 125 days as the Journal says the miners in the anthracite field will have to be idle before they lose; this, together with the 57 days truce, added to the 30 days truce in which the 'sympathizers' filled the strikers' trade (the anthracite coal remaining in stock), makes 212 days before the anthracite miners will be needed to produce coal."

"Some may say that the matter of supplying hard coal trade with soft coal is confined to the state of Pennsylvania. Reader, do you believe any such statement. I am a coal miner and work for the Donk Brothers in one of their mines in Illinois, and I never knew them to load coal in any cars but their own, namely the Troy & Eastern, but since the anthracite strike, they have been loading all kinds of Eastern cars, especially the Pennsylvania and B. & O., which all go direct East."

"The third clause in the Illinois State agreement between the operators and miners, reads as follows: 'Any operator paying the scale rate of mining and day labor under this agreement shall at all times be at liberty to load any railroad cars whatever, regardless of their ownership, with coal and sell and deliver such coal in any market and to any person, firm or corporation that he may desire.'"

"This clause, no doubt, is to balance with the 11th clause, which reads as follows: 'The operators agree to check off union dues, assessments and fines, from the miners and mine laborers, when desired on proper individual or collective continuous order, and furnish to the miners' representatives a statement showing separately the total amount of dues, assessments and fines collected.' and should the coming convention decide for the bituminous miners to continue to work and pay 40 or 20 per cent. of their earnings to the support of the anthracite strikers, the same will be checked off by the operators; but what will it amount to since the soft coal operators have had this 30-days' truce and will likely get

15 days more in which to pile up coal?

"What use will they have for coal producers for the next 3 or 4 months?" "In conclusion, I ask the miners, win? every way they turn they find the operators masters of the situation. On one hand they run up against the iron-clad agreement between themselves and the operators (that iron-clad pre-arranged by certain of the operators and U. M. W. of A. officials), truces given by these same officials; or injunctions, deputy sheriffs, Pinkerton thugs, militia and State troops, and lastly, if not killed, after passing through all of these, brought before the courts, that institution which Mother Jones said recently she had the highest respect for, this expression, I presume, with the fact that she is a woman, gave her her liberty, while the rest on the roll of honor went to jail."

"No there is no victory for the working class on the economic field, exclusive of political action of a working class type. Take President Mitchell's statement, that the anthracite miners in their former strike received a 10 per cent. raise; but that was principally consumed in an additional cost of powder, and even if it had not been consumed that way, he also states that the price of living has gone up from 30 to 40 per cent., hence you see they got a reduction."

"This method of digging holes and filling them up is but leading the workers to their own slaughter. Fellow workers let us quit this, and begin to organize on class lines on both the economic and political fields, march to the ballot box, overthrow these blood-sucking parasites, and stop this fight for more wages, by abolishing all wages, by establishing a system whereby we will get all we produce, namely the Socialist Republic."

"WILL W. COX, a miner,

"Collinsville, Ill."

The Discontent of Labor.

(A LETTER TO AN EDITOR.)

Editor Dayton Daily News,

Dear Sir:—

"In view of the widespread unrest and dissatisfaction existing in the ranks of the laboring classes with their present conditions of working and living, as is evidenced by the numerous and great, as well as bitterly contested, strikes going on all over the country—strikes that are contested even to the point of bloodshed—it behooves every citizen who has the well being of his country and his kind at heart to study carefully and candidly the causes of these conditions, and to ascertain beforehand what will be the outcome of them in order that we may be able to cope with that outcome intelligently and successfully."

You will remember that, in a previous communication, I said that the development of capitalism—the industrial system under which we are living—required ever cheaper and cheaper labor; and that to secure this progressively cheaper labor, it was necessary for the ruling capitalist class to exploit the Chinese and the peoples of Southern Europe, with their low standards of living, and consequently low wages and the labor saving inventions of the working class itself, as well as the women and children, the members of the working class less capable of resistance than are the stalwart able bodied men. Right on top of this comes your editorial in the News of the 29th ultimo on the "Child Labor Evil," in which quoting the Washington Post you say, 'It would be less cruel for a state to have children painfully put to death (what children? the children of the idle, useless capitalist class, or the children of the industrious working class?) than to permit them to be ground to death by this fearful process.'"

What are these working people striking for? The latest United States census reports show that the average wealth produced by a day's labor of an American worker is about \$16.00 (and those same census reports do not show that the capitalists produce anything, but that they only gamble with the wealth produced by the working class and that, counting numerous high salaried officers and clerks in order to pad the reports, the average wage received in payment for this product of \$16.00 is but little more than \$1.00. So this is what these working people are striking for, the product of their own labor that is filched from them (legally of course) by the members of the capitalist class, who produce no wealth."

In your editorial in to-night's issue of the News you say, "No man or body of men has the legal right to prevent another from pursuing his legitimate occupation." I beg to differ with you on this point. The capitalist class has the legal right to prevent the members of the working class from working to produce the wealth they require whereby to live; and it uses that right to the fullest extent, and, in effect, says: "Although the land was given by nature for the use of all, and the labor saving wealth-producing machinery is the product of your labor and skill, we have so manipulated the law making and executive powers of the country that they are legally ours; and we will not allow you to use nature and machinery unless you will agree to turn over to us a proportion of the product of your labor, regulated by the necessities of the man who is starving on the street or who has a sick and starving family at home to provide for. If he will work for \$1.00 I will not give more. If he will work for 50 cents rather than see his family starve and die, I will not give you more. Now help yourself if you can; but beware how you try. Remember, I have the courts, with their injunctions; the police, with their clubs and pistols, and the militia and army, with their guns, to use on you (again legally of course), if you should be so foolhardy as to refuse to work on my terms; and the more easily can I use these instruments on you if you should dare try to induce the starving man on the street to assert his manhood and refuse to take your place when you go on strike to obtain such wages out of the plentifulness of your production as will prevent you from starving likewise."

Now, Mr. Editor, this being the condition, what is the remedy? To shift from one capitalistic party to the other and then back again is of no use. To shift from the Republican to the Democratic party and back again, over and over again, as the American people have been doing for the past quarter of a century, is like the bear in the swinging bear trap; he pushes one end of the log from him only to be hit by the other end; and when in his anger he gives this end a still harder push, he only receives a still harder blow from the other end until, finally, he dashes his own brains out with an affair that should not concern him at all. If he would let it alone, it could not harm him. It is only by the force imparted to the log by the strength of the bear that the log has the power to slay the bear. And it is just so with the working class and the political parties of his master's class. If he would abstain from attending to his master's politics and attend to his own; vote his own class into the power, behind the court injunctions, the policeman's club and the soldier's gun, these things would be deprived of the power to establish a condition of economic justice in which every one willing to work should be guaranteed the fullest possible opportunity to do so and he would be guarded in the possession of the product of his toil, and he would not work, being able, should starve."

In a word, the only remedy for our present condition of economic injustice lies in REVOLUTION; my warrant for which, if warrant there need be, is to be found in the preamble to our Declaration of Independence. Both the Democratic and Republican parties stand on the maintenance of capitalism: of wage slavery for the working class and purloined wealth for the capitalist class. The Socialist Labor Party stands for a condition of economic justice based on the collective ownership of our wealth-producing plant and the operation thereof for the benefit of those who are willing to work to produce the wealth they desire to consume."

I enclose herewith an article from the PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party on the "Child Labor Evil." You will note that it speaks in no uncertain tones of the remedy for these hellish conditions. "Away then, with capitalism!" Very truly yours,

J. R. FRASER,

15 DeKalb Street, Dayton, Ohio.

August 1, 1902.

Particulars of Comrade Stodel's Death.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—On Monday, August 4, about 3.30 p. m., Charles J. Stodel breathed his last breath at the residence of his brother Andrew in New Haven, where he had gone for a week's rest. During the past few weeks Comrade Stodel suffered with attacks of various stomach complaints, and in order to overcome this and have rest, he and his wife left here Thursday last for his brother's in New Haven.

During Monday word had been received that he was improving. We therefore were taken with complete surprise, when, the same day, about 9.15 p. m., a despatch was received announcing his death. Later it was learned that his remains were to be cremated and for this purpose his body was conveyed to the New Haven depot early Wednesday morning. For this reason there was no funeral procession, although Section Hartford and Rockville, as well as many of his other friends were preparing to pay him the last respect and honor.

With the death of Chas. J. Stodel the S. L. P. in the New England States loses one distinct landmark. In the early days of the movement in this State he performed pioneer work in New Haven, where he was residing for many years. While there he was one of the most active in the Progressive Cigar-Makers' Union, being an officer of the Executive Board of the union.

For about eight years he has lived in Hartford and has actively participated in all the various vicissitudes that have transpired in these years, but unfalteringly he always stood for the integrity of the S. L. P. Even the last attempt of the impostor to vigorously oppose and thus fighting to the very last he fell on the battlefield as a true soldier. On various occasions he has served the Party as banner bearer, having been nominated or various offices, the last one was that of mayor for this city. Therefore honor to his memory; but, comrades, though a gap has been made in our ranks, let us fill it and close it again. Onward the S. L. P.!

FRED FELLERMANN,

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 6.

An Appreciation of Comrade Stodel.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—It is with much regret that I read in THE PEOPLE of this date of the passing away from life of Comrade Charles Stodel. It is necessary to have known the man in order to fully realize the loss sustained by our party. The Socialist Labor Party has not only lost one of its staunchest and most active members, but the working class of this country, one of its most sincere friends. I have known Charles Stodel well. I remember in the year 1897 I first saw him as a delegate of Section Hartford to a Connecticut State convention, which met in New Haven, of which city I was then a resident. His clear language, its unmistakable tone, attracted attention to his personality in such a manner that some of the capitalist press of that city paid its respect to him.

Charles Stodel leaves a wife and a brother, Andrew J. Stodel, whose three sons are members of long standing in the S. L. P. of New Haven, Conn.

Most true are the words of his wife at his deathbed: "He dies a martyr to the working class." There is not an organization that had the least semblance of labor before the days of the S. L. P., which Charles Stodel did not join and participate actively in its work. He was one of the first to join the S. L. P., when first founded in New Haven, and let it be known that New Haven was among the first cities in the union to organize as S. L. P. section.

His faith in the S. L. P. was unbounded. He never wavered. He possessed the necessary virility that makes the successful revolutionist.

I remember when the infamous "Volkzeitung" began its campaign of vilifica-

tion and slander against the S. L. P. and its officers; it was Charles Stodel who left his home in Hartford and came to New Haven the seat of the State committee of the S. L. P. of Connecticut, arguing and reasoning with the comrades who were mostly German, and readers of that nasty sheet, over whom the influence of the "Volkzeitung" was dominant to some extent; with the result that the Connecticut State Executive Committee, of the S. L. P., was the first in the country to condemn the conduct the "Volkzeitung" and expose the false doctrine of the Kangaroo organ that the working class pays the taxes."

His words then are now living facts. We all know now that the "Volkzeitung" and its supporters, with the exception of its dupes and the outspoken enemies of the social revolution—or, as Charles Stodel, when speaking to me personally, said: "That these people are nothing but reformers and sooner or later will be (meaning the Kangaroos), on the side of the capitalist class."

It is too bad that Charles Stodel should have passed away at a time when the ambition of his life had reached its realization. What was uppermost in the mind of Charles Stodel was that the working class of America need first of all an organization that can not, will not be shaken by the attacks of its enemies from without or within; or its members be blown to the four winds on account of temporary loss. I remember the words of our departed comrade some two or three years ago: "We have been fighting the capitalist class for the past eight years online as outlined by the S. L. P., and if we are to continue the balance of our lives we will keep up the battle until victory is in sight. Charles Stodel died with the satisfaction of knowing that the honest men and pioneers of the labor movement in this country have at last begun to establish in the S. L. P. an organization that will bring about the consummation of their aim—the emancipation of the wage working class from the domination of capitalism."

And now, you who have known him, and especially you of the Stodels who are of his flesh and blood, you can not better spend the days of your lives than by emulating the example of Charles Stodel the husband, the brother, the uncle and the friend.

It was fitting, especially for the last moment of the obsequies of our departed comrade, that such pioneers as Fanstian Serr and Timothy Sullivan should be present. Comrade Oatley, the candidate of the S. L. P. for Governor of Connecticut delivered the funeral oration. The body was taken from New Haven at 9.35 a. m. train yesterday to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation.

May his ashes rest in peace!

ADOLPH ORANGE,

New York, Aug. 7.

Gompers in Denver.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Denver has good reason to be proud (?) of herself, for she has had a visit from the noted labor leader, or rather misleader, namely, His Worthiness, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and member of the National Civic Federation. This man claims to have the interest of the laboring class at heart, but despite this a "gentleman," Wolf Londerer, by name, and millionaire grocery man of Denver, who is a large exploiter of labor, had the honor of sitting on the same platform with Gompers. Consistently, thou art a jewel!

The chairman, in his remarks, thanked the audience for the demonstration they had shown in coming to hear the truth. If falsehood is truth, then the chairman was correct. He, the chairman, also said something about solving the difficulties arising between the capitalist and laborer. He forgot all about the N. C. F., for that is their "duty." I suppose that is why Mr. Londerer was there to see how these difficulties could be avoided, that is, to reduce the wages of his employees without any murmur from them. Among the audience was a manager of one of the largest department stores of Denver, who, I suppose, came for the same purpose. This store is notorious for working its employees worse than any other in town. During sales with which this store is frequently beset, the employees must, on some occasions, work on Sundays and holidays.

After this, the chairman introduced Mr. Samuel Gompers. Sammy rose in all his dignity, put his hand to his breast, and said: "It is with gratification that I meet my fellow workers here." He didn't mean us by any means; but I suppose Mr. Londerer and the other fellows. They were working the workers and so was Sammy. His clothes were indeed worthy of being worn by some millionaire.

In the course of his remarks he said: "Political parties vie with each other in their professions of love for the laborer, and the politicians are earnest in their announcements for their love for labor, but those whose love is falsest are least competent and least likely to do anything for the toiling masses." You stand self accused, Sammy, for do you not shout in loud tones your love for labor? And did you not say that those whose love for labor is loudest are least competent and least likely to do anything for the toiling masses. And what you have done for the workmen is to sell them to, as you did in Boston and San Francisco; therefore, I can only repeat that you have accused yourself. Do you know, Sammy, that wages have gone down in the last few years in spite of your glorious union?

During Sammy's speech a man who claims to be a "Socialist" (Kangaroo), shouted, "What about the ballot box?" This remark somewhat disconcerted Sammy, and he said that that did not wish to listen should hire another hall. Further he said, "We do not wish to wait until these dreamers get their Utopia, but we want something now." Sammy is correct. Under Socialism he couldn't work his well paying graft, but now he can. To show how loud his love for labor is, he showed the audience some receipts and letters for \$750, the sum he had contributed to the defense fund of the Western Federation of Min-

ers, to fight the case (in the capitalist courts, of course), to secure the release of the falsely imprisoned miners in Idaho. According to Sammy Gompers and his union, the workers must not elect their own representatives to control the executive and judicial power. A DENVER COMRADE, Denver, Col., July 14.

SOCIALIST - LABOR - PARTY - DAY!

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AT CONNEAUT LAKE, PA.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902

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Braddock, 7.30 a. m., fare \$1.75	Coraopolis, 8.00 a. m., fare \$1.50
Hankin, 7.32 a. m., fare \$1.75	Monaca, 8.15 a. m., fare \$1.25
Homestead, 7.37 a. m., fare \$1.75	Beaver Falls, 8.30 a. m., fare \$1.25
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LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

M. F. NEW YORK CITY.—Socialism is the ownership of capital by society. This is about as brief a definition as can be given.

L. S. NEW YORK CITY.—You are referred to the articles written by Lucia Senal, entitled "The Economic Situation" and "Facts for Workers," the first of which appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of Sunday, June 29, and the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Saturday, July 6, and the second in the DAILY PEOPLE of Sunday, July 20, and the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Saturday, July 26.

In the article on "The Economic Situation" Senal, with the aid of the census figures of 1900, shows that the average wealth production amounts to twenty billions of dollars. Nine-tenths of this wealth was created by wage-workers, who received nominally one-quarter, but actually less than one-fifth of it, "if proper deduction be made for the sum they must pay back as rent to the capitalist class." Another quarter, Senal further estimates, "may be set down as the share of the farming and commercial middle-class, leaving one-half—or five thousand millions—in the hands of the numerically small but financially great plutocracy."

In the article on "Facts for Workers" Senal, again aided by statistics from the census figures of 1900, shows that "the average annual earnings per worker fell from \$444 in 1890 to \$437 in 1900, although the value of his gross products was only \$2,200 in 1890 as against \$2,450 in 1900."

About twenty millions, in round numbers, constitute the army of wage workers.

Read the articles mentioned. They will help you immensely in your efforts to find out how much wealth is produced by the workmen and how much they get in return.

L. S. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The address of "The Proletarian" is 2 Hancock Street, New York City.

L. A. S. NEW YORK CITY.—The statement in De Leon's pamphlet on "The Trust" that "The Revolutionary Fathers did not give us political liberty; the ballot was conditional on property qualifications" is true. Property restrictions were not removed from the ballot until about 1871, or almost thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

From this you will see that the questions you ask, "Don't you expect the working class to vote the Socialist ticket into existence some day?" and "How can they do that if, as you say, we haven't got political freedom?" are founded on ignorance and on implication that originates in it.

We certainly expect the working class to vote the Socialist Republic into existence some day, and we expect them to do it with the ballot, from which the property restrictions were removed thirty years after the Revolutionary Fathers gave it to us with property qualifications.

By "property qualifications" real estate and assessable property is generally meant. Property qualifications exist, but are exceptional nowadays. Rhode Island has a law for voters which permits a citizen who is a real estate owner to vote after one year's previous residence in the State; while the citizen who is not a real estate owner must wait two years before he can cast a ballot. In Louisiana and South Carolina three hundred dollars of State assessed property is named among the qualifications for citizenship.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. E. Curran, Secretary, 70 Colborne Street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMMITTEE—2-6 New Read Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held on August 8, at 2-6 New Read Street. Absent and excused, Hammer, he being out of town. A. Gillhaus in the chair and John J. Kinnally elected recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending August 2 showed receipts in the amount of \$71.40; expenditures, \$51.18. The cash report of the Labor News Co. for the month of July showed receipts, \$714.00; expenditures, \$647.72.

The general vote on amending Art. XI, Sec. 1, of the constitution so as to lengthen the time in which a vote is to be taken, was taken up and canvassed, the matter having been laid over at last meeting for lack of time. The vote showed a majority in favor of amendment No. 1 and a majority against amendment No. 2. A very light vote was cast, many sections not voting at all. The tabulation of the vote was ordered published.

The editor of the Jewish "Arbeiter Zeitung" called attention to a statement in the call for general a vote on convention, apt to create a wrongful impression. It is in reference to the "Abendblatt," and the sentence "It was next to impossible to secure competent writers for the paper," should read "It was next to impossible to secure (enough) competent writers for the paper." Agreed to.

Section Roanoke, Va., sent copy of sympathetic letter addressed to Thomas Curran; also resolutions defining its position in the matter of Pierce and R. I., the resolutions to be published. So ordered. Section Chicago, Ill., in answer to two questions asked them by the N. E. C. relative to their resolutions, sent word that they decline to answer these questions until such time as the party press is open for discussion. Believing that it is necessary to acquaint the party organizations with this correspondence, it was resolved to embody the resolutions and the letters exchanged upon that subject in a circular and send the same to the sections; also to have take up the second communication of that section, containing resolutions in condemnation of the National Executive Committee. The latter was instructed to prepare a draft of the letter to be sent and submit the same at next meeting. The communication of the R. I. State Executive Committee on the same subject was taken up and the secretary instructed to likewise prepare a draft and submit at next meeting.

Section Richmond, Va., sent copy of commendatory letter addressed to Thomas Curran and resolutions endorsing the N. E. C. in the matter of Pierce and R. I., the latter for publication. The secretary reported that the canvasser of the DAILY PEOPLE, when calling upon the firm advertising in its columns the "Buffo" cigarette, was confronted with a copy of the Pierce lampoon which he secured and brought to the office. The said copy was exhibited and bore on its title page the blue-pencilled inscription: "See Page 7 for DAILY PEOPLE CIRCULATION." On page 7 the alleged circulation statement was framed in blue pencil. Resolved to refer the copy to Section New York for the use of the Grievance Committee.

Section Allegheny Co., Pa., sent copy of minutes of County Committee addressed to N. E. C., containing resolutions bearing upon the publication of an answer to the Chicago resolutions and objecting to such publication while the resolutions were not published; also demanding that publication of all constitutional action of any and all sections be published in the party organs. As to the first, the N. E. C. ruled the point well taken and the attention of the editor is to be called to the fact that matter ruled out by the N. E. C. is not to be answered in the party press in the future. As to the second point raised, the secretary was instructed to reply that, under Art. IX, Sec. 1, of the constitution, the N. E. C. will continue to determine every case upon its respective merits until such time as the party sees fit to place the responsibility for the contents of the party press upon a body other than the N. E. C. The following sections returned the Curran voting blank with the vote cast thereon, as per call of the Curran Committee: Fall River, Mass., 0 votes for and 1 against on the three questions; Waterville, Pa., 6 in favor and 0 against on the three questions; Holbrook, Mass., 3 in favor and 4 against on the three questions; Paterson, N. J., 16 in favor and 2 against on the three questions. Vote ignored as unconstitutional under former ruling and blanks ordered filed.

The organizer of Section Dayton, Ohio, sent copies of lively correspondence between himself and Thomas Curran. Communication received from General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., in the effect that the annual convention of the alliance will be held December 1, 1902. Resolved to issue call for nominations for one delegate to represent the S. T. & L. A. at said convention, as per Art. 7, Sec. 7, the nominations to close on August 1, 1902. Section San Francisco, Cal., reported to have endorsed the N. E. C. in all its acts by a vote of 12 to 0. Same action reported by Section East St. Louis, Ill. The Washington State Executive Committee sent resolutions adopted at the Washington State Convention, and endorsing the action of the N. E. C. in the Pierce and R. I. matter. Section Indianapolis, Ind., sent report of similar action and declared against a special national convention. Section South Norwalk, Conn., sent communication that it wants to be one of the five sections in three different States, demanding a vote on holding a national convention. Copy of letter addressed to

the Curran-Reid-Keiser committee and criticizing their action received from H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal. The organizer of Section Monroe Co., N. Y., sent a rather amusing set of non-complimentary letters exchanged between himself and Thomas Curran, two by himself and three by Curran. Section Cambridge, Mass., reported to have voted to ignore the Pierce lampoon, to consign the R. I. document to the waste basket as not worthy of attention and to endorse the position of the N. E. C. in regard to both. Election of officers reported by Sections North Hudson, N. J., Cleveland, Ohio, East St. Louis, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind.

The request of Pennsylvania State Committee for permission to publish a monthly paper at the subscription price of ten cents a year for the dissemination of party notices, etc., was granted with the proviso that the provisions of Art. IX, Sec. 5, must be complied with.

Section Fall River, Mass., sent a lengthy letter stating that, being on the State of R. I., and close to Providence, questions and statements are brought before us creating dissatisfaction in this district with regard to party affairs. That the N. E. C. ought to have published in the party press the matter of Section Providence and thus avoid having the sections crowded with statements and counter statements, etc. The organizer of Section Lawrence, Mass., reported that the section had hitherto taken the Pierce and R. I. matter too lightly, but at the last meeting had voted to endorse the stand taken by the N. E. C. in its statement. Adjourned.

JOHN J. KINNALLY,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

The general executive board met in special session on Monday evening, June 30, with the following members present: Green, Frazzelle, O'Rourke and Brower. Comrade Green elected chairman.

Communications.—One from the joint meeting of District Alliances No. 4 and 49, held on June 27, stating that they had elected Comrade Chas. M. Estes, of L. A. 380, a member of the G. E. B., in place of Henry Harris, expelled.

Action—Received, and as Comrade Estes was present, he was obligated and seated.

One from W. J. Eberle, organizer of D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., replying to one sent by the general secretary, informing D. A. 15 that grievance committee had been abolished, and all trials must be conducted by the local or district. Comrade Eberle states in his reply that the grievance committee of D. A. 15 is in name only. Its duties are to collect evidence and present the same to the District Alliance, who pass on the same.

Secretary read his reply, which stated that D. A. 15 would have to live up to the amendments passed at the last convention. Action—Received and action of secretary endorsed.

One from Comrade Payton, L. A. 368, Plymouth, Mass., reporting on the woolen weaver's strike, and injunction papers had been served on all active members. Action—Received and filed.

One from L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal., with resolutions condemning the Pierce circular. Received and the same mentioned in the printed minutes.

One from P. F. O'Connor, secretary of the strike committee of the woolen weavers, stating that the American Woolen Company was getting men from Paterson, N. J., and other matters in relation to the strike. Received and referred to the secretary.

One from the secretary of the bower glaziers, Wilmington, Del., in relation to condition of trade and other matters. Received and filed.

One from Julian Pierce, Philadelphia, Pa., forwarding letter, money, order and due book of Comrade H. B. Scherger, Atchison, Kan. Received and filed.

One from Comrade H. B. Scherger, Atchison, Kan., applying for a membership card, and returning his old card of L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal. Received and request granted.

One from Comrade Engle, of Rochester, N. Y., enclosing application for a charter for shoemaker's alliance. Received and filed.

Six from General Organizer Corrigan, reporting on his work in Maine and Rhode Island, and forwarding application for a weaver's local in Camden, Maine.

Communications were also received from Syracuse, N. Y., Troy, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Seattle, Wash., Philadelphia and Allegheny, Pa., River Point and Providence, R. I., and Paterson, N. J. Charters were granted to Shoemaker's Alliance, Rochester, N. Y., woolen weavers, Camden, Me.

On motion the secretary was instructed to issue a call to the locals in the State of Connecticut to form a district alliance with seat at Hartford.

WM. L. BROWER,
General Secretary.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO!

The next meeting of the Section will be held in Florence Parlors, Saturday, Aug. 16th, at 8 p. m. The special importance of the business to be transacted requires the presence of every earnest member.

Attention of comrades and friends is called also to the Second Annual Excursion, which will be held by the Section on Sunday, Aug. 17th. At 9.30 a. m. on that day the double-decked boat "20th Century," loaded with Socialists, will start again from foot of Ferry street, on that delightful trip around Grand Island. Those who took in one of these excursions know what a delight it is to spend a whole day sliding along the swift Niagara, fanned by the breezes from the lake, and viewing the ever-changing scenery. Stops will be made at the most interesting points on the island. The low admission—25c. for a whole day's trip—makes it possible practically for everybody to spend an enjoyable day, and at the same time, to assist the Socialists financially in their fight against all enemies of the working class. See advertisement.

AGITATION MEETING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Comrades: Owing to the fact that a number of our speakers and chairmen have temporarily left the County, it has become necessary to re-arrange the schedule of open air meetings for the month of August.

The former schedule therefore stands cancelled. Below you will find the new schedule.

Chairmen are requested to see to it that literature is on hand at each meeting.

Wm. J. Eberle,
Organizer.

SATURDAY OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

5th Avenue and Pride St.
 Aug. 18 Adams and Moore.
 Aug. 23 Markley and Danielson.
 Aug. 30 Schulberg and Zeak.
 14th and Carren Sts.
 Aug. 18 Illingworth and Young.
 Aug. 23 Brown and Clark.
 Aug. 30 Adams and Moore.
 52nd and Butler Sts.
 Aug. 16 Jackson and Morowsky.
 Aug. 23 Goff, Sr., and Rupp.
 Aug. 30 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.
 Braddock.
 Aug. 16 Morgan and Stockdale.
 Aug. 23 Jackson and Morowsky.
 Aug. 30 Goff, Sr., and Rupp.
 24th and Carren Sts.
 Aug. 16 Markley and Danielson.
 Aug. 23 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.
 Aug. 30 Tesson and Pariseau.
 Federal and Montgomery.
 Aug. 18 Schulberg and Zeak.
 Aug. 23 Illingworth and Young.
 Aug. 30 Brown and Clark.
 Homestead.
 Aug. 16 Tesson and Pariseau.
 Aug. 23 Morgan and Stockdale.
 Aug. 30 Jackson and Morowsky.
 Arlington and Washington.
 Aug. 16 Brown and Clark.
 Aug. 23 Adams and Moore.
 Aug. 30 Markley and Danielson.
 East and Ohio.
 Aug. 15 Goff, Sr., and Rupp.
 Aug. 23 Schulberg and Zeak.
 Aug. 30 Illingworth and Young.
 Duquesne.
 Aug. 18 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.
 Aug. 23 Tesson and Pariseau.
 Aug. 30 Morgan and Stockdale.

TUESDAY OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Aug. 19 Adams and Moore.
 Aug. 26 Illingworth and Young.
 McKees Rocks.
 Aug. 19 Morgan and Stockdale.
 Aug. 26 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.
 Pittsburg.
 Wyoming and Boaga.
 Aug. 19 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.
 Aug. 26 Brown and Clark.
 Allegheny.
 Adams and Beaver.
 Aug. 19 Brown and Clark.
 Aug. 26 Tesson and Pariseau.
 Allegheny.
 Main and Chestnut.
 Aug. 19 Tesson and Pariseau.
 Aug. 26 Morgan and Stockdale.
 Turtle Creek.
 Aug. 19 Markley and Danielson.
 Aug. 26 Adams and Moore.

THURSDAY OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Rankin.
 Aug. 21 Adams and Moore.
 Aug. 28 Illingworth and Young.
 East Pittsburg.
 Aug. 21 Markley and Danielson.
 Aug. 28 Adams and Moore.
 Pitcairn.
 Aug. 21 Schulberg and Zeak.
 Aug. 28 Markley and Danielson.
 Wilmsburg.
 Aug. 19 Schulberg and Zeak.
 Aug. 26 Markley and Danielson.
 Allegheny.
 Clark and Hamilton.
 Aug. 21 Illingworth and Young.
 Aug. 28 Schulberg and Zeak.
 Millvale.
 Aug. 21 Brown and Clark.
 Aug. 28 Tesson and Pariseau.
 Sharpsburg.
 Aug. 21 Gilchrist and Goff, Jr.
 Aug. 28 Brown and Clark.
 Carnegie.
 Aug. 21 Tesson and Pariseau.
 Aug. 28 Morgan and Stockdale.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., July 28, with Haselgrove in the chair. Darch absent without excuse.

Minutes of last meeting read and accepted.

Communications received and read from Comrade Roadhouse, Section Hamilton, relating success of meeting held in Brantford, Ont. It was decided to send Comrade Roadhouse \$5 on account, asking him for an itemized statement of his expenses, and if he considered it possible to organize a Section there by holding another meeting.

From Comrade E. F. Lake, of Pittsburg, Pa., asking for information regarding Picton, Ont. This communication was filed, secretary having replied to matter.

From Section Winnipeg, asking of a leaflet on Trade Unionism. A copy of leaflet, "Old and New Trade Unionism," was sent them, and they were referred to the DAILY PEOPLE as the N. E. C. has none in stock at present.

Reports.

Financial report:
 Cash on hand at last report.....\$28.43
 Total receipts to date on Canadian Defense Fund.....76.28

Total.....\$104.71

Disbursements.

Paid on account of legal services.....\$44.00

Sundries.....2.00

Balance on hand.....\$58.71

The secretary was authorized to write the N. E. C. of United States Socialist Labor Party that when they are sending out the statement of the DAILY PEOPLE we would be pleased to receive a copy.

After an exhaustive discussion the matter of publishing a leaflet on Trade Unionism was laid over indefinitely.

Philip Courtenay, Rec. Sec'y.

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Meeting of County Committee of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., held at Christ churchman; Sewan, vice-chairman.

Eighteen applicants were admitted to membership. The committee on the Steiner case reported favorably and Comrade Chas. Steiner was reinstated.

Communications were received from: J. S. Klein, secretary of an investigation committee of Section New York, dated July 18, 24 and August 2nd, asking for copies of Comrade Wegman's letters; L. Abelson, August 1st, of the same nature; P. Damm July 27 and A. D. Wegman, Aug. 1st pertaining to Party affairs in N. Y. and from Wm. J. Eberle tendering his resignation as organizer. The following resolution was adopted by a roll call vote of 15 to 10:

Whereas, in the estimation of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., the action of the General Committee of Section New York in creating an investigation committee is not in accordance with the constitution of the S. L. P., therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., cannot assist Section New York in violating the Constitution of the Party by turning over to an unconstitutional investigation committee the Wegman letters. If on the other hand Comrade Wegman or any other comrade has been placed under charges to be heard by a Grievance Committee then Section Allegheny County will assist them by turning over all documents concerning any case in our possession.

Voting in favor of the above resolution: Tesson, Pariseau, Peak, Illingworth, Schulberg, Palmero, Goff, Jr., Herrington, Richter, Rupp, H. Brown, Rugg, Banta, Fornof, and McConnell.

Voting against the resolution: Mangold, Lawry, Tyson, Cowen, Gilchrist, Keasler, Evans, Moore, Casler and Krumm.

Motion to accept resignation of the Organizer Wm. J. Eberle, carried.

Comrade D. E. Gilchrist was elected in his place.

Motion that the organizer be an unalarmed officer carried.

Motion to withdraw from the agreement held with D. A. 15 and the State Committee as to the permanent man carried.

The resignation of Comrade John F. Taylor from the State Committee was on motion accepted. Comrades E. Messer and Bert Rugg were placed in nomination to fill the vacancy. Comrade Ed. Messer was elected as temporary member on the State Committee, until the result of the vote is known.

Motion to endorse Comrade Illingworth's statement made on the stump carried.

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a roll call vote.

Whereas, The National Executive Committee has refused the publication of the Chicago resolutions despite the fact that they allowed the publication of an answer to said resolutions, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Section Allegheny County demand that constitutional action of any and all Sections shall be published in the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party.

D. M. Sachter, ec. Sec.

August 3rd, 1902.

DENVER, COL., COUNTY CONVENTION.

Section Denver, Col., at its last regular meeting in July, issued a call for a county convention to be held on the 3d of August.

The convention was called to order by C. F. Leach. A. Judewitz was elected chairman, and M. H. Witz, secretary.

Committees on rules, platform and resolutions were elected, and the convention then took a recess to enable the committee to make their reports.

When the convention was called to order, the following resolution was adopted:

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America and endorse the stand of the State convention held in Denver on July 4th, 1902, as expressed in the platform then adopted."

The following ticket was nominated:

FOR DISTRICT JUDGES:

Wm. A. Codner,
 Herbert L. Smith,
 Emil Gross.

SENATORS:

Mrs. Virginia Otis,
 E. O. Cochran,
 Abraham Judewitz,
 Howard Tryon.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

Carl Dennis.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Daniel Curran,
 R. Holzweig,
 C. Huff,
 John Nelson,
 Burton L. Preston,
 Andrew Stumpfe,
 Chas. Scherger.

The campaign committee which was elected is composed of Albert Gullu, E. O. Cochran, C. F. Leach, Chas. H. Chase and Wm. A. Codner.

The convention then adjourned and the campaign committee met and organized with Albert Gullu as chairman and E. O. Cochran as secretary.

The campaign committee formulated a plan by which it will be able to carry on a vigorous working class campaign.

We are long on determination but short on speakers, but we hope to be able to fill up the shortage.

E. O. Cochran,
 Sec'y of Campaign Com.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION INDIANAPOLIS.

Section Indianapolis, Ind., at a joint meeting held Sunday, August 3, had submitted to it and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

In consideration of the fact that Section Indianapolis has no desire to see the party reverse its national policy, deliberately adopted, or to suspend the DAILY PEOPLE, or to retire its national officers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we repudiate the absurd statement of Comrade Curran and his associates; and be it further

Resolved, That we declare positively against a special national convention.

J. T. L. RENEVEY,
 Secretary.

N. Y. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The N. Y. S. E. Com. met on Aug. 4th, 1902, at 2 to 6 New Read Street, Comrade Ebert in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The financial report for July was received as follows:

INCOME.

Balance on hand June 30.....\$115.53
 Dues stamps.....50.52
 Lake and Wallace Defence Fund:
 6th & 10th A. D. N. Y., List 3.....1.50
 24th A. D. N. Y., List 14.....1.00
 Sec. Schenectady, Lists 67, 68, 69.....36.50
 Italian Br., No. 2, List 20.....1.35
 Soc. Labor Club, B'klyn, List 22.....1.15
 Sec. Buffalo.....4.00
 Sec. Amsterdam, List 46.....4.75

Total.....\$225.32

EXPENDITURES.

Legal Expenses Lake & Wallace
 Appeal.....\$50.00
 Printing Lab. News Co., Campaign Sub. List and States Convention Calls.....5.60
 Agitation Queens Co.....2.00
 N. E. C. for dues stamps.....70.00
 Typewriting credentials for State Convention.....75
 Postage and sundries.....2.59
 Bal. on hand July 31.....94.38

Total.....\$225.32

A letter was received from Section Troy, concerning Comrade Corrigan. The committee decided to submit a plan for an agitation tour throughout the State, with Comrade Corrigan as speaker to the Sections.

A letter was received from Section Peekskill relative to general agitation, to which the secretary was instructed to reply that a plan of agitation is now being developed and that Comrade Corrigan is expected to be sent out soon.

Section Albany sent a letter asking for speakers of the State Convention to stop over and address open air meetings in Albany.

It was decided to include Albany in the plan of agitation that was being developed in connection with the State Convention.

Richmond County reported that owing to financial conditions it would not be represented at the State Convention. The secretary was instructed to write and urge the section to make an effort to send a delegate, so that it could be represented in the convention.

A letter was received from Comrade F. Koehendorfer of Albany about pushing the work of getting readers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. The secretary was instructed to again call the attention of all Sections to the circulars published and sent out by the DAILY PEOPLE management under date of April 20th, 1902, giving details of Frank Koehendorfer's plan of securing readers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Members are urged to work along those lines.

F. W. Cerner reported that all arrangements have been completed for holding the convention at Sharp's Hall, Washington and Columbia streets, Utica, and that said hall is a prominent, well lighted and ventilated place.

A letter was received from a sympathizer in Plattsburg, asking for literature and stating that he proposes to do some agitation for the S. L. P., having met several voters who are thoroughly disgusted with the old parties. The financial secretary reported having answered the letter and requested a reply from the correspondent.

Half-yearly financial reports were received from Sections Auburn and Monroe County and ordered filed. The following Sections have thus far reported the election of their delegates to State Convention: Amsterdam, Arthur Playford; Auburn, Frank Brannick; Troy, Frank Passonone; and Westchester County, Richard W. Gaffney and as alternate Peter Jacobson. All other sections are urged to elect delegates and report them without unnecessary delay. A committee was then elected to prepare the report of the S. E. C. to the State Convention. A special meeting will be held on August 18 to consider this report and attend to other matters affecting the convention.

Sections are herewith urged to send in all monies collected in campaign lists, so that active work may be begun.

The following letter was received from Thomas Curran in answer to the committee's resolution relative to the Curran "Statement and Propositions":

THOMAS CURRAN,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Tenth Floor Union Trust Building,
 170 Westminster street,
 Providence, R. I.

July 10, 1902.

Emil Muller, Secy N. Y. State Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Comrade—I am in receipt of your favor of the 9th instant relative to the statement from the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, and note the many times killed Kangaroo is again disturbing your committee. That part of Kuhn's report to the 1900 convention referring to Rhode Island we suggest to your committee as quite appropriate reading for persons who have the Kangaroo on their brains. As to unconstitutional methods we advise the wisdom of cleaning the soiled linen you have at home before you struggle to lift your wash tub over your star line.

Suspending members pending trial is violation of the constitution which no place but New York has ever had the cheek and brassiness to perpetrate. As to snip conventions we recommend to you a second reading of our voting blank. It will do you good though it may do violence to your previous thoughts on the subject.

Fraternally,

THOMAS CURRAN.

The following answer was ordered sent and secretary was instructed to publish same in the minutes:

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY,
 New York State Executive Committee,
 2-6 New Read Street,
 New York, Aug. 6, 1902.

Mr. Thomas Curran, Providence, R. I.—Comrade:—To judge from the super-

ATTENTION BUFFALO! SECOND GRAND EXCURSION

Around Grand Island,

Arranged by Section Erie County N. Y., S. L. P. on the double-decked boat TWENTIETH CENTURY. SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.
 DANCING, GOOD MUSIC, REFRESHMENTS.
 Stops Will Be Made.

Boat leaves foot of Ferry street at 9.30 a. m. (take Niagara street car).
 TICKETS: Adults, 25c; Children from 6 to 14 years, 15c.

DRINK

Coca-Cola
 CARBONATED IN BOTTLES
 MOST REFRESHING MOST INVIGORATING
 EXCELLENT DRINK FOR HEADQUARTERS
 COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING. S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

Box Trade a Specialty.

Our Jewel, a good cigar. Box of 50, \$1.25
 Old Judge, equal to any 5c cigar.....1.45
 Arm and Hammer, a good combination.....1.75
 Invincibles, in the cheapest place, \$2.00 price.....1.75
 Nature Beauties, in your locality, \$2.50; we charge.....2.00
 Medallion, equal to any 10c cigar.....2.25
 Shipped on receipt of price to any address.

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.
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